

# J. M. HIGH & CO.

We are offering exceptional values in all styles of seasonable merchandise, which is worthy of your careful consideration. Bargains unprecedented.

**DRESS GOODS**--20 pieces double width striped under 25c, now 12 1/2c.

We have a big lot of Remnants and Dress lengths of all styles of Woolen Dress Fabrics, both colored and black, which we are very anxious to dispose of. The lengths are from 1 1/2 to 8 yards. The price is **JUST ONE-HALF VALUE.**

One lot colored Henriettas and Serges, the season's price was 75c; go now at 39c a yard. A few numbers in Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henriettas are offered next week at a saving of 25 per cent.

**MILLINERY**--Stock offered at astonishingly low prices.

400 fine untrimmed Felt Hats, all styles and shapes, worth from 50c to \$2.50; tomorrow 25c for choice.

390 pieces all-silk Ribbons, worth more than double the price asked, 10c a yard.

All Fancy Feathers at one-half former prices.

One lot beautiful silk-covered Down Pillows \$1, worth \$2.

**SILKS**--40 pieces beautiful Brocaded China Silks, selling all the season at 69c; are now on bargain counters at 31c.

125 pieces dark colors, in all-Silk Surahs, that were 59c; now offered at 25c.

One lot 24-inch Crepe de Chines, not too many shades either. These are the correct things for evening wear. Worth 75c; on bargain tables tomorrow at 39c.

49 patterns or dress lengths of extra fine **BLACK SILKS**, bought away under value and sold at Remnant Prices; intending purchasers will embrace this opportunity.

**SHOES**--500 pairs Ladies' hand-sewed Dongola and French Kid Button Shoes, worth from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair; sizes and lasts somewhat broken; closed out now at \$2.

Our \$2.75 and \$3.50 Shoe for men; cannot be equaled for less than \$4 and \$5 anywhere else in the city.

**BLANKETS**--29 pairs "Housekeeper's" 11-4 Blankets, worth \$6.50, special at \$4 a pair.

One lot of about 50 pairs 11-4 all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, were \$6, now \$3 a pair.

190 pairs white wool 10-4 Blankets at \$1.50, worth \$3.50 a pair.

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT**--One lot fine Cambric Corset Covers, V-neck, lace and embroidery trimmed, worth \$1.25, special at 49c.

Fine black Brilliantine Skirts at \$3.50.

Changeable Silk Taffeta Skirts at \$7.50, worth \$1.25.

One lot all wool Knit Skirts, worth \$2, now \$1.39.

**CLOAKS**--Small lot of fine Tan and Black Jackets, worth \$12 to \$15; special at \$7.50.

One lot Ladies' Reefer, Russian Blouse and Eton suits, were \$10 to \$15, now \$5 a suit.

Small lot of Reefer Suits, were \$20, marked down \$7.50.

One lot Silk Shirt Waists, reduced from \$7 to \$3.50.

One lot that were worth \$10, now \$4.

One lot that were worth \$15, now \$7.50.

**UNDERWEAR & FURNISHING GOODS**--Job lot of Ladies' Men's and Children's Merino Underwear, drummers' samples; to go at 25c on the dollar.

Big lot Children's natural Wool Shirts, Pants and Drawers, manufacturers' seconds, slightly imperfect in finish; they go at the following prices:

Sizes..... 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34

Price..... 11c 16c 21c 26c 31c 36c 41c 46c 51c 56c

**WORTH THREE TIMES THE ABOVE PRICE.**

100 Boys' Flannel Waists; they are worth \$1.50 now at 75c each.

One lot Gents' Dress Shirts, laundered, worth \$2, to close at 89c.

**CARPETS**--The prices made now on Moquette, Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets are very interesting to bargain hunters. We guarantee you a saving on anything and everything in the Carpet line.

Monday we offer 3,000 brass-trimmed Curtain Poles at 25c, worth 60c.

2,000, 7 feet 38 inches wide, Window Shades, deep dado borders, at 50c each, worth \$1.

500 pairs odd lots Lace Curtains to go now at 50c on the dollar.

# J. M. HIGH & CO.

## POSITIVELY FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

Any Suit or Overcoat in the House, \$10.00!

Any Child's Suit in the House, \$3.00!

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY MONDAY 9TH. TUESDAY 10TH. WEDNESDAY 11TH.

## THE ENTERPRISE CLOTHING COMPANY

NO. 29 WHITEHALL STREET.

**MEN! WHY ARE YOU WEAK?**  
HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?

**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**  
AND SUSPENSORY FOR  
**WEAK MEN**

WHO ARE DEBILITATED AND SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR, LAME BACK, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, POOR MEMORY, GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Such sufferers we have a relief and cure in our marvelous invention, which requires no medicine, no surgery, and no dangerous treatment. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the above-mentioned ailments. It is a complete and permanent cure for all cases of weakness and debility. It is a complete and permanent cure for all cases of weakness and debility. It is a complete and permanent cure for all cases of weakness and debility.

**WE HAVE CURED THESE--WE CAN CURE YOU!**

**NERVOUS DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.**  
New York City, October 15th, 1892.  
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:--Four years ago I suffered from nervous debility, which I have in the worst form, and which was undermining my health. For years I have suffered from this terrible debility, and I have tried every remedy, but I did not know what it was to have a good night's sleep, but in one month's time after using the Electric Belt, I feel a much stronger man, both mentally and physically, and in a short time was entirely well.  
Yours truly,  
H. SKEELING, 307 Bowery.

**RHEUMATISM AND LOST VIGOR.**  
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15th, 1892.  
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:--Four years ago I suffered from rheumatism, which I have in the worst form, and which was undermining my health. For years I have suffered from this terrible debility, and I have tried every remedy, but I did not know what it was to have a good night's sleep, but in one month's time after using the Electric Belt, I feel a much stronger man, both mentally and physically, and in a short time was entirely well.  
Yours truly,  
H. SKEELING, 307 Bowery.

**GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.**  
Office of Surgeon & Son,  
Dry Goods, 100, CASTING, Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.  
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:--I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your Electric Belt with your "rules of Health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt.  
Yours respectfully,  
GEO. BARGENT.

**THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT**  
is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt as to be easily worn during work or sleep, and it gives soothing, or longed currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or to make them firm and strong. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information,  
**SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 Broadway, New York.**

ESTABLISHED 1878. INCORPORATED IN ATLANTA, GA.

**THE BEUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Atlanta, Ga., Junction Houston Street and E. & D. E. E.  
Interior Hardwood Finish, Mould, Church Work, Artistic Bank and Office Fixtures, Bar and Fixtures, Hardwood Lumber.

**"THE BELMONT,"**  
S. W. Cor. Walton and Cone Streets, Atlanta, Georgia  
**MRS. G. H. GUERRARD, MANAGER**  
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

**AN OPPROTUNITY!**  
**LADIES** if a staple article of well-known value is offered you for one-third the price you are paying, is it not your interest to supply yourselves while it can be had?

We refer to our closing out prices on fine correspondence paper, made by Whiting, Hurd, Crane, and other well-known makers. These goods retail at from fifty to seventy-five cents per quire [with envelopes]. We are selling **FIVE QUIRES OF PAPER AND 125 ENVELOPES FOR ONE DOLLAR.** This paper is of the most fashionable tints and all one quality, the finest. Don't miss this chance; many persons are buying lots of 20 to 30 quires in order to supply themselves while it can be had at this price.

Immense assortment, those who come early will get the choice.

Remember--5 quires and 125 envelopes for only one dollar. This will cost you three dollars elsewhere.

**J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,**  
JEWELERS,  
47 Whitehall Street.

**A Catchy AD" ATTRACTS ATTENTION**

Original Designs and Engravings Executed Promptly and Satisfactorily by

**ATLANTA ENGRAVING CO.,**  
CHAS. A. NANSTON, Mgr.,  
8 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

**Foster**  
**HOOK GLOVES**  
ARE STAMPED  
**FOSTER'S PATENTS,**  
OR  
LICENSED UNDER FOSTER'S PATENTS  
BEWARE OF  
**IMITATIONS!**



## ORR-LANDRUM.

That Was the Result in the Two J. P. Elections.

THEY PASSED OFF VERY QUIETLY

A Singular Anagram in Connection with the Race in the 1026th District—Major Cook Elected.

The fight of justice of the peace is over and the result has been declared. It is Justice E. H. Orr of the 1026th district. And Justice S. H. Landrum of the 1234th district.

On the South Side.

Orr—B—ayor  
B—ayor  
The warmest fight was that on the south side over the judicial ermine of Judge Orr.

There were four different candidates in the field and each of them had their corps of workers.

The aspirants were Justice Orr, Mr. L. J. Glenn, Bailiff Harper and Mr. Boggs.

These were pretty lively around the polls throughout the entire day.

The voting began at 7 o'clock and lasted until 6 o'clock p. m.

There was a total of 1,020 votes cast in the election.

This vote was divided as follows: For Justice of the peace, E. H. Orr, 512; J. W. Harper, 255; L. J. Glenn, 205; T. E. Boggs, 48.

For constable, Rayson, 503; Ray, 473; Wimbish, 147; Parker, 151; Garvy, 88; Grady, 188; Robbins, 191; Raworth, 94; Spiers, 46; Newman, 27.

Justice Orr received a clear majority of all the votes cast.

Justice Landrum.

In the election for justice of the peace on the north side yesterday, Justice Landrum defeated his opponent, Dr. W. E. Foute, and succeeded himself as justice of the peace of the 1234th district.

The election was one of the warmest that has been held for some time, and interest ran high.

The voting was done in Justice Landrum's office in the Smith building, on Decatur street.

The numerous candidates for constables were there with their friends looking for votes, and things were kept warm all day.

Dr. Foute was on hand working like the energetic man he is, and although defeated, he made a gallant race.

Both gentlemen had strong friends to work for them, and all day the polling place was crowded.

There were seven candidates for constable, A. J. J. Whiddy, John Faith, J. J. Owen, P. T. Miller, J. M. Payne, Henry Clark, William Conniff. Each of these candidates worked hard, but the honor was borne off by Henry Clark, and J. M. Payne, Patman, A. J. Whiddy, John Faith, 109; J. J. Owen, 61; P. T. Miller, 37; William Conniff, 81.

Cook's District.

The result of Cook's district was as follows: Major D. A. Cook for justice of the peace received 89 votes; constable, J. M. DeLong, 61; G. W. Arnold, 21.

BENZI E. BURNS.

Several Bottles Explode and Cause a Fire, and a Boy Is Terribly Burned.

It was a rather unusual conflagration that Captain Joyner and his men were summoned by box 32, at the corner of Hunter and Whitehall streets, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

After the measured strokes were heard the firemen were out and off, and in a fifty they were upon the scene.

The fire engines, smoking with their hastily made fires, the hose reels and the little chemical were badly mixed up in front of the Keely store and a big crowd had hastily gathered.

The location of the fire was hastily determined. A thin volume of smoke was pouring out of the door of Dr. Eugene Jacob's drug store and inside it was so dense that the extent of the blaze could not be determined.

The fire had a peculiar and somewhat unusual origin. Chief Joyner learned a moment after his arrival. The room in the rear of the drug store, where prescriptions are filled, was found burning slightly and smoking greatly. A few buckets full of water extinguished the blaze.

The blaze was caused by the explosion of a bottle containing a gallon of benzine, which is of an explosive nature. The explosion set fire to the room and a half-dozen gallon bottles of benzine exploded and added to the blaze and smoke.

Yesterday afternoon one of the clerks in the place sent Charles, the small negro who is employed in the store, into the prescription room to open one of the bottles of benzine and fill a smaller bottle. The boy followed instructions, and disappeared behind the partition that separates the front part of the store from the prescription room. A moment later the people in the store heard a loud explosion and ran into the room to ascertain the cause. They found the negro boy a mass of flames and they dragged him out and poured a bucket of water on him. He was terribly burned about the face and head. His face was a mass of blisters and his hair was singed off.

One side of the room was all ablaze, and the benzine was making a lively fire. It took the heroic efforts of Dr. Jacobs and a half-dozen clerks to extinguish the fire. It was about out when the firemen arrived. The shelving and contents of the side of the room were destroyed by the blaze.

The boy who was burned is not thought to be seriously injured, but it will be some time before he recovers.

## DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity—Of great strength—Economy in their use—Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

## BACK TO TEXAS.

Dr. Garrison Carried Home by Two Deputies.

THEY FEAR THAT HIS BROTHERS

Will attempt to Rescue Him When They Arrive, but Have No Fear of a Mob Attacking Him.

Handcuffed between two big deputy sheriffs from the Lone Star State Dr. Francis Garrison left the police station to return to Texas where he will answer to the very grave charge of murder, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A half hour later the two sheriffs, with their prisoner seated between them, rode out of the city on the southwestern vestibule for New Orleans. Dr. Garrison was calmly smoking a fragrant cigar and talked affably to his custodians.

The two deputy sheriffs, Alfred J. Leslie and J. W. Moore, reached the city at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately proceeded to police headquarters, where they introduced themselves to Chief Constable.

Deputy Leslie is a fellow townsman of Garrison's, and he went in to talk with the young prisoner. Garrison appeared glad to see him, and asked about his wife and little babe.

"I couldn't bear to tell him," said Deputy Moore, afterwards, "but the day we left for Atlanta his pretty young wife was on the train with us coming to her father's home in Arkansas. If she had known that her husband was caught she would have remained in Alford. She thought that her husband was safe and she held her little babe in her arms as happily as she might under the circumstances."

The officers did not come armed with a request for Garrison and they anticipated trouble in getting him to return with them. They expected the request to arrive today. After talking with Garrison he agreed to go back without a requisition, and they made arrangements for an immediate departure.

Garrison acted in the quietest and most gentlemanly manner and told the officers that he would not give them the slightest trouble. He said he was glad to go back, but he was afraid that he would be mobbed. The officers assured him that they would do everything in their power to protect him, and that they feared no harm.

"I will stand by you," said Deputy Leslie, "and if I can prevent it no harm will come to you. We will treat you like a brother."

As soon as Garrison agreed to go back without a requisition the deputies began preparations to return. Garrison changed his clothes and brushed his hair. A short beard of a week's growth covered his face. He was not allowed a razor to shave himself as he was feared that he would kill himself. He was not long in making his preparations, and as soon as he was through, he was handcuffed and led into the station house keeper's office. He was calm enough and signed the agreement to return to Texas without a requisition with a firm hand. After he had signed the paper he turned to the officers and said:

"I am ready to go, Mr. Moore."

He shook hands with Chief Constable and thanked him for the kindness shown him. He then shook hands with the other officers. He then walked out with the officers. Not one of those who shook hands with the handsome young physician, as he started to leave, but wished him success, and felt sorry for him.

Deputies Moore and Leslie said just before leaving that they did not fear mob violence upon their arrival in Texas. What they feared was that Garrison's brothers and kindred would forcibly take their prisoner from them. They said they were very glad that Chief Constable had not sent the telegrams written by Garrison to his brothers, as they felt sure that if they had come here there would have been trouble in getting him back to Texas.

Deputy Moore puts a different color upon the story of the killing from that given by Garrison. He says that it was a bad case, and that Marshall Stevens was not the first man in Arkansas a few years ago but was a quitted. He is dangerous when under the influence of whisky but when sober is a perfect gentleman.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

They Were Presented Before the Bar Association Yesterday Morning.

Two beautiful testimonials of respect were paid to the memory of two lamented jurists on yesterday morning.

They were Judge John Collier and Judge John D. Cunningham.

The resolutions on the death of Judge Collier were presented by Colonel N. J. Hammond.

Memorial speeches were delivered by Colonel P. L. Myratt, Colonel E. N. Broyles, Colonel B. F. Abbott, Mr. E. W. Martin, Captain Harry Jackson, Judge J. H. Anderson and Mr. J. P. Smith.

The resolutions on the death of Judge Cunningham were presented by Colonel P. L. Myratt.

Memorial speeches were delivered by Mr. Hubert Culbertson, Colonel E. N. Broyles and Mr. Porter King.

IT WAS DISMISSED.

The Prosecution Against E. W. Miller Goes Out of Court.

The prosecution for libel against Mr. E. W. Miller was dismissed yesterday afternoon by Judge Van Epps.

It was held that the defendant was lacking in malice against Mr. Small, as it appeared from the evidence that he had written "funds," whereas by a typographical error it appeared in the paper as "punch."

The court held that while there was nothing in the case to condemn Mr. Miller, there was also nothing that was detrimental to Mr. Small, and both of the gentlemen were vindicated.

## AN INVESTMENT.

An Atlanta Capitalist Makes Some Significant Observations.

ATLANTA'S GROWTH TENDING EAST

A Suburb That Is Attracting the Fashionable and Wealthy Element of Atlanta and Elsewhere.

"Give me ten acres of suburban property between Atlanta and Decatur and I will guarantee to make \$100,000 in ten years. And I don't care if the property lies nearer Decatur than Atlanta. Have you noticed how the growth of Atlanta is tending in that direction? Indeed, it is a question in my mind which will be considered the suburb in twenty years from now, Atlanta or Decatur."

The speaker was a well-known gentleman who has made piles of money on Atlanta suburban dirt, and he is confident that property southwest of Decatur will be a thickly populated residence center within a very few years. He mentioned in this connection a beautiful tract of land owned by a syndicate at Washington, Ga. This syndicate is composed of Hon. E. Y. Hill, Messrs. T. C. Hogan, James A. Benson, T. Burrell Green and T. M. Green. The land was a part of the tract on which the famous Agnes Scott Female college is situated, and a large section of the property is within a stone's throw of that institution. It is an ideal location for a home center. It has a commanding elevation and undulates just enough to afford perfect natural drainage. It is situated on the side of the Georgia railroad and is a gold-mine sandwiched between Atlanta and Decatur with full and free access to both places. The Metropolitan dummy line splits the property in half, and cinders from the Georgia railroad engines sprinkle it from one side while two electric lines are heading for it from two other directions.

There is not a man in the syndicate that is not worth over \$100,000, and the tract, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, has been platted into building lots, streets and avenues, the like of which cannot be found anywhere near Atlanta. The streets are from forty to fifty feet wide, and the lots range in size from one-half to three-fourths of an acre each. Almost every lot is beautifully shaded with large oaks, and has commanding views of the city.

The syndicate purchased the property five years ago, and although they have never advertised it, they have sold enough lots to prove a premium of \$100,000 over and above the purchase price, and still have over three-fourths of the land yet. This is not because they bought it cheap and sold it high, but because of the rapid appreciation of real estate values in this locality. The capitalist sees in it an investment that will yield rich returns and the suburban home seeker recognizes it as a spot that combines all the advantages, conveniences and pleasures of city and country combined. Proud Little Decatur with her superb colleges, churches and schools is in full view, and Atlanta with everything that human wish is within a half hour's ride on railroad or dummy line.

The lots that have been sold were purchased by people well known throughout Georgia, home sales, and a number of handsome residences already grace the beautiful little suburb. In fact, the improvements in and around this property are all new. There is not an old or dilapidated building in sight. Among those who have purchased property from the syndicate is Mr. C. F. N. Barker, the well-known stock broker and banker, and Mr. W. J. Mason at No. 3 Marietta street. All who wish to inspect the lots will be given free transportation by the syndicate.

The property is managed by Messrs. Anderson Bros., 312 East Alabama street, and Messrs. T. C. & J. W. Mason at No. 3 Marietta street. All who wish to inspect the lots will be given free transportation by the syndicate.

One and two years. Arrangements will be made, however, to accommodate all reliable purchasers.

DRS. LOUGEAY & THOMPSON

SPECIALISTS.

(Located Permanently)

LONDON HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Cataract Cured. Chronic diseases treated with success by mail. Send for symptoms blank and treatise on cataract.

Office—329 to 331 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

Office Hours—9 to 1, 3 to 5, 7 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Consultation free.

THE WAGON BUGGY.

Dr. Wolfe Hauls Voters in a Drummer Buggy.

Colonel L. I. Wolfe got into the wrong pew yesterday and a policeman got him.

Colonel Wolfe is the bland attorney, who was a candidate for justice of the peace in Cook's district yesterday morning, but who withdrew and came to the city to help his friend Justice Landrum in the afternoon.

Colonel Wolfe was one of the most active canvassers for Justice Landrum and he, no doubt, made many a vote for his man. He knocked about among the voters and told about his candidate's superior claims for the place with good effect.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. T. T. Dickson, the popular city salesman for Langston & Woodson, the Alabama street grocers, drove his pretty horse up in front of J. B. Smith's grocery store on Decatur street. He tied the horse to a post and went inside to sell Mr. Smith a bill of groceries.

Immediately after Mr. Smith's store is Justice Landrum's office, where the voting was going on. When Mr. Dickson came out of the store a few minutes later he found his horse and buggy gone. An investigation revealed the fact that the horse had been driven away by Colonel Wolfe.

The drummer looked out for his horse and in a few minutes Colonel Wolfe came driving up to the polls. Mr. Dickson had already reported the matter to Sergeant Jennings and that officer had instructed Patrolman Cook to arrest the lawyer.

Dr. Wolfe was very much surprised when taken in charge by Officer Cook, and offered a very plausible explanation of the affair. He said that Justice Landrum had telephoned to a stable for a horse and buggy which he was to use in bringing voters to the polls. He had walked out to find the buggy after a reasonable time had elapsed after telephoning for it, and had found the buggy and horse which afterwards proved to be the drummer's. He had driven it away unconsciously of the fact that he was depriving a commercial huster of his outfit. The explanation was verified by others, but Mr. Dickson had been seriously disappointed and he wanted a case made. Colonel Wolfe was taken to police headquarters and carried before Recorder Calhoun immediately on the charge of disorderly conduct, that malevolent charge which covers a multitude of sins. After hearing the facts, Recorder Calhoun fined the colonel \$10 and costs. Colonel Wolfe declared he would not pay and scolded the case. He paid the costs and gave bond after the usual mode of procedure in such cases. He says he will fight the case.

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## ANOTHER CHANCE.

DRS. LOUGEAY & THOMPSON

Have Extended Their \$5.00 Rate for All Diseases for One Month More.

THE DOCTORS REASONS FOR SO DOING.

During the month of December Drs. Lougeay & Thompson made their notable announcement to treat all diseases and furnish all medicines at the uniform rate of \$5 a month. This offer was made to prove to the people of Atlanta and vicinity their ability to cure the diseases which they have for years made a study of. They made this offer to prove that they have the only scientific, systematic and methodic course of treatment for their various specialties.

The people are not slow to recognize experience, skill and honesty. This, they found, was the basis of the success of Drs. Lougeay & Thompson, and they at once took advantage of this \$5 rate to such an extent that the doctors have decided to extend the time for

ONE MONTH MORE.

Many patients visiting the doctors have remarked: "Doctor, my sister wishes to place her case under your professional care, but she cannot come to your office before the time of the \$5 rate has expired."

This question had become so common with the doctors that, in order to accommodate such patients, the \$5 rate has been extended until February 1st.

To avoid any mistakes that may arise in the minds of our readers, let us state again that during the month of January Drs. Lougeay & Thompson will treat all diseases for \$5 a month and furnish all medicines free of charge.

CASES LIKE THESE

Appear Week After Week and Leave No Room for Doubt.

J. L. Scott Adds His Testimony to the Long List of Cures.

This record of cures is unparalleled in the history of Atlanta and constitutes the chief and almost sole argument of Drs. Lougeay & Thompson in support of their claim as expert Catarrh Specialists.

"I wish to say a few words to the credit of Drs. Lougeay & Thompson, and for the benefit of catarrh sufferers," remarked J. L. Scott, who is well known through this section of the country and whose present address is Decatur, Ga.

In further conversation with the reporter he said: "I have been troubled for five years with catarrh and with severe pains in the front part of my head. My nose then became stopped up with mucus and at times very raw and sore. I would not drop back into my throat, causing an irritation and rawness of the throat. My sense of taste became impaired. I suffered from a weak stomach. After eating the food would lay like lead on my stomach. I would become sick and nauseated. My breath was always offensive and the mucus, offensive discharges from my nose and throat caused me to dread coming in contact with others. In fact I suffered all the agonizing symptoms of catarrh and had no hope of recovery. I tried several kinds of medicines recommended for such diseases, but only received temporary relief. I was ever being benefited, when I noticed the grateful testimony of patients under the treatment of Drs. Lougeay & Thompson. I decided to place myself under treatment. I did so, and am happy to say I began to improve from the first. I have only been treated a short time and already feel like a well man. My former annoying symptoms have left me, and I feel very grateful for what they have done for me. I recommend Drs. Lougeay & Thompson to all sufferers."

DRS. LOUGEAY & THOMPSON

SPECIALISTS.

(Located Permanently)

LONDON HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Cataract Cured. Chronic diseases treated with success by mail. Send for symptoms blank and treatise on cataract.

Office—329 to 331 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

Office Hours—9 to 1, 3 to 5, 7 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Consultation free.

THE WAGON BUGGY.

Dr. Wolfe Hauls Voters in a Drummer Buggy.

Colonel L. I. Wolfe got into the wrong pew yesterday and a policeman got him.

Colonel Wolfe is the bland attorney, who was a candidate for justice of the peace in Cook's district yesterday morning, but who withdrew and came to the city to help his friend Justice Landrum in the afternoon.

Colonel Wolfe was one of the most active canvassers for Justice Landrum and he, no doubt, made many a vote for his man. He knocked about among the voters and told about his candidate's superior claims for the place with good effect.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. T. T. Dickson, the popular city salesman for Langston & Woodson, the Alabama street grocers, drove his pretty horse up in front of J. B. Smith's grocery store on Decatur street. He tied the horse to a post and went inside to sell Mr. Smith a bill of groceries.

Immediately after Mr. Smith's store is Justice Landrum's office, where the voting was going on. When Mr. Dickson came out of the store a few minutes later he found his horse and buggy gone. An investigation revealed the fact that the horse had been driven away by Colonel Wolfe.

The drummer looked out for his horse and in a few minutes Colonel Wolfe came driving up to the polls. Mr. Dickson had already reported the matter to Sergeant Jennings and that officer had instructed Patrolman Cook to arrest the lawyer.

Dr. Wolfe was very much surprised when taken in charge by Officer Cook, and offered a very plausible explanation of the affair. He said that Justice Landrum had telephoned to a stable for a horse and buggy which he was to use in bringing voters to the polls. He had walked out to find the buggy after a reasonable time had elapsed after telephoning for it, and had found the buggy and horse which afterwards proved to be the drummer's. He had driven it away unconsciously of the fact that he was depriving a commercial huster of his outfit. The explanation was verified by others, but Mr. Dickson had been seriously disappointed and he wanted a case made. Colonel Wolfe was taken to police headquarters and carried before Recorder Calhoun immediately on the charge of disorderly conduct, that malevolent charge which covers a multitude of sins. After hearing the facts, Recorder Calhoun fined the colonel \$10 and costs. Colonel Wolfe declared he would not pay and scolded the case. He paid the costs and gave bond after the usual mode of procedure in such cases. He says he will fight the case.

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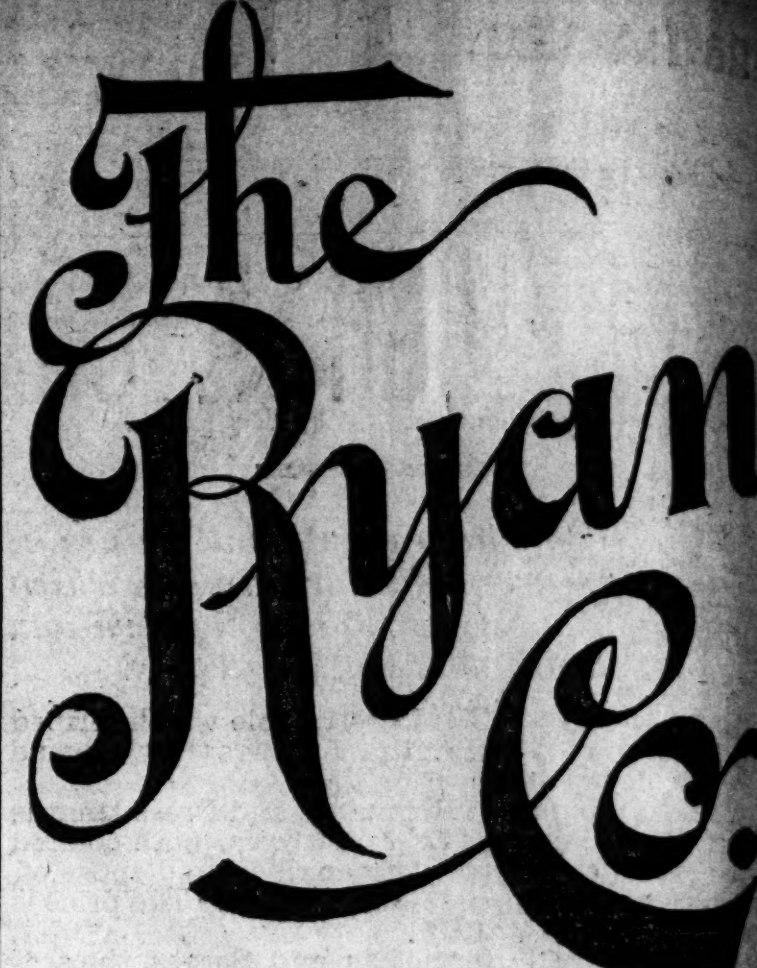
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UNAPPROACHABLE BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THIS WEEK.

OUR BARGAINS FOR TOMORROW ONLY

300 white Bed Spreads at 25c each.

25 pieces 54-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth at 30c yard, worth 75c.

5,000 short ends Momie and Crepe Cloth at 5c yard.

5,000 yards nice fancy styles Dress Gingham at 5c yard, worth 10c.

50 pieces Outing Flannels at 5c yard.

150 pieces single width Scotch Dress Goods at 5c yard.

25 pieces 42-inch bleached Pillow Cases at 5c yard.

25 pieces 10-4 unbleached Sheetting at 12 1/2c yard.



## ATLANTA'S CANINES.

In the City Are Some of the Finest and Best Dogs in the Entire South.

## WHACK BAILEY'S FINE COACH DOG

Is Said to Be One of Twenty-five of That Kind in the South—Other Fine Dogs to Be Seen Daily.

Atlanta has about as many fine dogs as any city in the country.

No city has so many dogs with good pedigrees and the love of those who know them. A dog directory for Atlanta would show that many canines have homes far better than some people occupy, and a glance at the tax books will verify the statement that Atlanta loves their dogs well enough to give them the protection of the law which is afforded by the little tag dangling from the collar.

Mr. Harry W. Long, at the Hotel Aragon, is the fortunate owner of the handsomest dog in the city. It is a thoroughbred St. Bernard, whose name is Rox and whose weight is about one hundred and fifty pounds. Rox was sired by William Plow, whose sire was champion Apollo. Mr. W. W. Tucker in New York and could not be bought for \$10,000. This pedigree runs to dogs owned in Switzerland. Rox has a beautiful head. The disposition and character of this breed of dogs is that they are faithful and intelligent and have never been known to bite any one, though they are most excellent watch dogs, holding people at bay. They are known as great savers of human lives. They have a very sensitive nature, never needing a whip or word of command, and are particularly fond of children, and one of them raised with

of his masters, he never mistakes Norman for David, or vice versa.

Mr. W. S. May owns a very valuable Cocker Spaniel, "Lady." She is a beautifully marked and well proportioned. She is from the "Coburn kennel" in New York, and has a very fine pedigree.

Mr. H. L. DeGree's favorite is his fine pointer.

Mr. W. H. Sharp owns two fine setters. Captain Millidge delights to ride a fine horse, also in being the owner of a fine red and white setter.

Judge H. B. Tompkins owns a thoroughbred Collie.

Porter King is the fortunate owner of

two valuable dogs, a Scotch terrier and a noble shepherd.

Captain Dave Wylie owns two fine Scotch terriers.

A. W. Roe has a beautiful black setter marked with brown.

Colonel Mark Hardin pays taxon three dogs: a very pretty spaniel kind, doxie and white-trimmed, and agile greyhound, and a black and tan.

Colonel J. W. Renfro owns several val-

uable dogs and takes great interest in all matters pertaining thereto.

Mr. Arnold Broyles is the owner of two very valuable setters that are well trained.

Hon. T. D. Meador owns a fine English pug.

Many of Captain J. W. English's friends know and admire his pug dog, "Billy."

Mr. B. Avery has a sprightly, well-proportioned black and tan.

Dr. A. W. Calhoun owns a valuable shepherd dog, also a Scotch terrier.

Mr. Julius Brown owns a very pretty

shepherd dog, a well-trained, beautiful pointer, and a poodle.

The city clerk's books show that 300 valuable dogs are entitled to wear the valuable city tag. Among them are thirty setters, fourteen poodles, eleven pointers, eight coonhounds, five mastiffs, eighteen black and tans, and others, making 300.

"Punch" is the very appropriate name which Whack Bailey has given his little dog.

One of the prettiest in the south and has as many friends as his master. He is a faithful, intelligent canine who

children will watch a child as faithfully as a mother. They will follow a baby about day and night and never leave unless ordered to do so by his master.

Mr. D. J. Gracey, at the Hotel Aragon, is the owner of a fine Cocker spaniel named Quince, of the turren class. Quince was pupped November 15, 1889, at Omaha, Neb., and has since traveled through a great many states. The disposition that the displays can hardly be realized. At a word of command, Quince stands on his hind feet, and waltzes to music. She will turn a complete somersault, making the figure eight, play ball, carry papers and small packages from the hotel to his residence. In fact, she does most anything her master requires of her. Quince carried the first premium in her class in Omaha, in 1890. Mr. Gracey has refused several hundred dollars for her on more than one occasion. Quince is a great pet with the little folks.

Edwin A. Jarrin owns perhaps the finest greyhound ever brought south.

"Lady Yernoy" was a present from Sir Ermon Jenkins, M. P., while Mr. Jarrin was touring Canada in an opera. She has a pedigree like "Maud S" and is as swift as an arrow and more beautiful than any statue. One of her favorite pastimes is standing straight up with her fore feet on your shoulders and looking into your eyes.

over \$90,000 worth of the next three days will be \$3 pair. These also and turned, and are the United States.

each. Ladies' Cloth

Crepe Cloth

Dress Ging

5c yard

Scotch Dress

Sheeting at 15c

Sheeting at 15c

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## THE NICE FELLOW IN NO. 6.

AN EVENING.

It was Christmas night and every other minute the patrol wagon rattled up to the door of the police station and left a drunken prisoner. So often did it come that the officers on duty hardly looked at the reeling, swaying, oftentimes dirty and hilarious drunks as they were brought in. No one noticed when two officers brought in between them a drunken young man. He leered at the station house keeper in a drunken way, his idiotical stare showing that whiskey had bereft him of his senses for the time.

He was well dressed, and there was a neatness about his personal appearance that was apparent even through the grime that almost covered him from wallowing in the gutter. His tie was unloosed, his collar rumpled and soiled, his face discolored by dirt and his coat wrinkled and covered with mud. He was too drunk to give his name even, and the station house keeper designated him as "the nice-looking young fellow in No. 6."

The turnkey carried him into the cell and left him in a drunken stupor, lying on the floor.

The officers were sitting around the sparkling fire talking about the big number of arrests and wishing that the day was over when the door opened and a timid figure stepped in.

The figure was that of a girl, frail, delicate, yet graceful. The face was childish in its innocence and purity of expression. The large eyes shone like two brilliant gems. The lips quivered as the slight young woman stepped up to the captain. The big officer looked kindly at the little figure beside him. She was well dressed and a diamond ring sparkled on one of her fingers—an engagement ring. In trembling, anxious tones she asked if some one was there. No such name was on the book. "He is not here," the officer told her. But she insisted; he must be locked up, she urged. A tear trickled down her cheeks as she said: "He is drinking to-night and he got out with some friends of his. He wouldn't do it, but it's his Christmas."

"He must be the one who couldn't give his name," the station house keeper suggested. So it proved. The young woman begged that they allow her to take him out.

"I will carry him right straight home," she pleaded. "I promise you. He will do what I tell him. He always does what I tell him, for he loves me. He never did this before, and he won't do so any more, I feel sure." Her voice was quivering in its anxiety. Her breast was heaving. Unconsciously she had folded her hands and stood before the police captain like a suppliant for mercy.

"He must be your brother," the captain said.

"I am his wife," the tiny little woman said proudly, and a soft tinge of color swept over her face. She held up the wedding ring. "Only four months ago," in answer to the officer's incredulous look.

The officer could not let her husband go. He told her that it was against the law to let out a drunk man. "I will wait right here," she said, "and when he gets sober you will let me have him, won't you, captain?"

And she sat down and waited. A dozen times she rubbed the turnkey by her pretty pleading to go back and see if he was sober by this time. Or if not that to see if he was comfortable, and if he didn't want something. Would they please carry him an orange? She sat there among the policemen, sobbing silently, hearing nothing that was going on about them.

The kind-hearted turnkey might have told the captain that the young man was sober before he was. Anyway, the woe-begone human was led out of his cell and he gazed about him in a bewildering sort of way.

At sight of him the sweet little woman jumped up with a joyful cry. Where had he been? He was so bright in his lovely face. She turned a face full of happy smiles to the dilapidated looking wretch, and raising on her tiptoe she kissed him. The captain started to rebuke the drunkard for his conduct, but with a graceful little wave of her hand the young wife stopped him. "He'll be all right. He didn't mean any harm. Now he's all right. Aren't you all right?" she asked him. All the time she was talking she was busy righting his tie, brushing the dirt from his coat, smoothing the wrinkles from it, and with her handkerchief wiping the grime from his face. She snuggled up to him and tipped around the brute she idolized, and when he looked himself again she took his arm and in the sweetest voice said: "Come along now; we'll go home, won't we?"

Still drunk, he leaned upon her frail arm and tried to follow her. At the door he staggered and almost fell upon her. The captain stepped forward to assist her. She was smiling still.

"He's all right," she said.

"A man like that," said the captain as they walked away, "is too mean to be killed." But he wouldn't have said it where the little woman could have heard it for anything in the world.

ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

You should keep Salvation Oil on hand; it will cure all aches and pains. Price 25 cts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

43 South Broad Street—Inman Building

This bank is strictly an Atlanta institution. The officers, directors and stockholders are all business men of Atlanta, whose every interest is centered in the city and of Georgia men who Atlanta know to be worthy of their full confidence and amongst her most progressive and successful business men.

Capital stock \$100,000. Stockholders liable to depositors \$200,000.

E. B. Rosser, president.

G. B. DeSaussure, vice president.

R. C. DeSaussure, cashier.

Directors and Stockholders:

John D. Malby, J. L. Dickey,

Dr. H. Mosley, W. J. Gibbs,

J. F. Gattis, W. J. Dan Dika,

Geo. H. Sims, E. O. Peters,

W. W. Boyd, W. P. Inman,

dec'd—see their sun

Dr. W. M. Durham

77 1-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

whose home is national as a physician, successfully treats all character of chronic diseases, of whatever complications.

July 10-18m sun wed

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the government's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The best fare.

Jan 10-17

## EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Doctors, Preachers, Druggists, Editors, Poets, Merchants, Teachers and Soldiers Tell the Same Story.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, of the Surgical hotel, Columbus, Ohio, says: For a number of years my professional duties have compelled me to be much on the road, traveling long distances by rail night and day, exposed to all kinds of vicissitudes, sleeping and eating in different hotels continually, and through it all I have preserved myself from any derangement of body resulting from catching cold. This could not have been done without Pe-ru-na. At the slightest evidence of a cold a few doses found myself hawking or frequently blowing my nose, instead of letting it go, as the average man would do, I always took Pe-ru-na for a few days, and at no time in my extensive travels have I been obliged to stop a day on account of my health.

Dr. J. C. Randall, Sulphur Springs, Tex., says: I have used Pe-ru-na in my family first for my wife in lung troubles. She has been greatly benefited; has passed over the winter, so far, with a great deal less trouble than for years. I have also found it of great benefit in two cases of grippe in my family. Eldon J. Oliver, of Westborough, O., writes: I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for a number of years, and could obtain nothing that would effect a permanent cure. I was advised by my doctor to try your medicine. I began to use Pe-ru-na, and am pleased to inform you that it has helped me more than any medicine I have ever tried. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with catarrh. W. T. Powell, editor and publisher Independent, Clarington, Monroe county, O., says: I was taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever. My head was in a terrible condition—could neither see nor hear scarcely—and my lungs were very badly affected, being so tight and sore I could hardly breathe. I coughed almost constantly. I used three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was completely cured, and have felt better ever since than I had for years. Mary Gordon Duffee, the authoress and poetess, Blount Springs, Ala., writes: It affords me much pleasure to testify to the merits of your Pe-ru-na. I can speak in the highest terms of it—having used it with great benefit to myself, and recommend it to my friends with like results. James M. Queen, Johnstown, W. Va., says: I have been sorely afflicted for several years. Pe-ru-na cured me. It is the greatest medicine in the world. Professor Paul S. Newman, East Farmington, Polk county, Wis., says: I was taken sick last September, 1891, with a severe pain over my chest and a dreadful cough. Being under treatment for more than five months and did not seem to improve, I resolved that I would put myself under the Pe-ru-na treatment. I am considered to be in perfect health now and rid of my bronchial catarrh. Thanks to Pe-ru-na, I owe my whole health to its use. Andrew Walker, Selma, Ia., writes: I have been afflicted with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for twelve years. I tried several catarrh remedies, with only temporary relief. I began taking Pe-ru-na as directed on the bottle, and commenced to improve at once, and continued to improve as I continued to use the Pe-ru-na. I am a broken down veteran soldier, fifty-seven years old, and I heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to all catarrh sufferers.

Catarrh cannot be cured by local treatment alone. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants, and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, whatever its location. An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.—a complete guide to the prevention and cure of coughs, colds, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

Growing in Popularity.

The Dixie Baking Powder is making new friends every day and keeping all its old ones. And a most remarkable thing is that the Dixie Baking Powder is more highly than we do, pronouncing it the best on the market, while we claim simply that it cannot be excelled.

DIXIE BAKING POWDER CO., 116 1-2 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Manck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta.

C. J. DANIEL, Wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.

An Important Sale.

Attend the sale of the plant, machinery, tools, stock, etc., of the Georgia Store and Range Company on next Tuesday at 12 o'clock sharp on the premises, corner Bellwood avenue and Western and Atlantic railroad.

G. W. ADAIR.

Jan 10-17

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

\$25,000—ON LOYD street next to the convent, one block from state capital, one block from treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants, and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, whatever its location. An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.—a complete guide to the prevention and cure of coughs, colds, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

THE MOST magnificent building site in Fulton county, containing 25 acres, more or less; high, commanding situation overlooking the city; three miles from cars; only \$250 per acre. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 414 LUCKIE street, near North avenue; 7-room cottage on lot 50x125 to alley; street back of lot; all modern improvements; water connection made. This is a very choice place and can be sold on very easy terms. \$5,500 cash, balance \$25 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

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THE MOST magnificent building site in Fulton county







## SARGE PLUNKETT

**The World Is Full of Troubled and Anxious People.**

## MANY ARE TROUBLED WITHOUT CAUSE

**The Old Man Investigates to Find the  
Source and the Most General  
Cause of Complaint.**

Written for The Constitution.  
There are as many different troubles and

I started out New Year's day to find the greatest complaint of the troubled world. I noted my investigation right at home and my own wife was the first for the question as to what was the greatest trouble and anxiety she had had through life? "Salt," said she, "has caused me most anxiety, and moving the most trouble."

"Salt, the dickens!" said I, for I was expecting to hear her say she was anxious about my welfare, and troubled because I was not comforted, but I was not in it. "Moving, the dickens!" I went on after a bit. "Salt is the cheapest thing we buy, and as for moving you haven't done so much of that."

"I've been afraid we would though, and as for salt, it is the hardest thing to keep supplied with—so cheap that we neglect it—men do."

So all her troubles and anxieties were caused by "crossing the bridge before she got to it." This was sorter satisfying, for she might have put it on me, and I turned

to Brown and asked him his greatest source for feeling anxious and troubled. "Fear of being overcramped and the old woman would find out some of my secrets—Masonry, for instance." He winked his right eye at me as he closed.

I sauntered along up the road next, and a drove of little children overtook me. "A

"Happy New Year!" said I, as they came up. "I know you are all happy this morning, you look so." Then they started all to talk at once. Jaber, jaber, jaber, and some of them had got nice things Christmas, and old Santa had filled the stockings of some and their little faces fairly beamed as they clapped their hands and all tried to tell at once, but it was not such a happy

things that I was searching for, troubles and anxieties was what I was investigating and so I proceeded to see if these little ones had any. They had 'em, some one thing and some another. The most of it all was that same crossing of the bridge before hand. But one little boy give any good reason for trouble or anxiety. He said, "I was a little boy."

and trying to learn the multiplication table had been the bane of his life. He had sat up nineteen arithmetics, had four cords of hickory wore out on himself, kept his mother up night after night for three years trying to learn, but never had memorized a thing about the table but the "fives" and "tens," and how he did like to rattle them off. "Five times one is five, five times two are ten," etc., and his mouth would

ny. This little fellow entertained me all the way to the church telling me as how his father had went to the printing office and had a great number of the table worked off, and how they pasted them on a great whiteoak paddle for him to study, as he had already eaten up several white pine paddles, and he had hopes of learning the thing this winter, but he was "afraid he wouldn't."

Just pass around the old folks at the meeting house and bid them a happy new year. This will start them, and you may start with the preacher first. "But," he is more than apt to say, "I'm mighty scared the creeks will get up." Then pass on to the brothers and sisters and bid each as you meet them a happy new year. This sister is mighty scared because her meat

was killed on the wane of the moon—it  
won't be greasy. Another one ain't killed  
dogs yet and she's mighty scared she's go-  
ing to have a sloppy time if it keeps on  
raining. This causes one of the brothers  
to remark that he's looking for a real bad  
spring—the signs are that way. This  
starts 'em. One don't look for any wheat  
to be made and he thinks fall outs have  
a poor showing and it will rain so there

can't be no spring oats sowed, maybe. Another is anxious for fear his spring lambs will have a tough time if it's a late, wet spring. One old fellow ups and sayethat he has already give his folks orders to go to saving, economizing from right now, for we don't know what's a-coming.

This is about a fair sample of the way a big majority of countrymen meets your happy new year greetings. They forced

that they are blessed with having hogs to kill, and lambs to care for, and wheat green in the field, and the cribs full; they are hunting up trouble, running after it, and trouble they are bound to have some way. A heap of it is just habit. These good people did seem to have the fates against them for a time after the war, but it is over now and if there be a class in this world that should feel abandoned

in this world that another feel cheerful and hopeful more than another it is the farmer. I claim that the grumbling of the old folks had more than anything else to do with the young having a distaste for the farm. They listened and grew up to think that farming was a mighty uncertain and powerful hard way of making a living and to the towns they flew to fill the dreams of a hot of. I want this grumbling to stop

among farmers. Be cheerful and hopeful and praise the business in presence of the little ones and maybe the flowing into the towns will cease and maybe that the desolation of leaving old Georgia to do better in the west will stop.

The afternoon of New Years I spent in the city. If any people in the world should be excused for being anxious and troubled it is a town folks. Rents are to be met, only a

week's provision on hand, work is scarce and the blizzards are blowing, but even these folks do too much of the crossing of the bridge before they get to it, and it is not confined to the wage workers. I told an old farmer the other day than many mechanics in Atlanta got their two and two and a half dollars per day, and he thought it a wonder that they didn't all get rich.

fight away. But they don't, and if they did there would still be anxieties and troubles. I heard a banker not long ago say that he would give all he had to be able to eat as he saw a certain workman eating, and believe he felt that way. Rich men tell me that they have to lay awake at night to keep what they have, and that they are eternally anxious about their money, and troubled over the turn that political affairs

any take. These troubled rich men deserve no sympathy, for I am sure that they could get out of laying awake at night about their money. I will take some of it myself, if they say so. I think laying awake would be good for me just at this time. It would take too long to tell of all I heard and saw in my rounds that goes to prove that half, or more, of the ills of the world is hunted up as it may be breeding

world is hustled up, or it may be, brooding over little things that could be remedied with small exertion. There is no use in brown living eternally in dread of being overcraped. He can control the planting, and even if an overcrop was to happen to nip up on him, he would care much after he found it out, for he knows there is no use of any sleep being lost on account of his working too hard, so, with the New Year,

Let us all join in happy greetings and with  
thankful hearts for what we see before us.  
**SARGE PLUNKETT.**

---

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## HOW TO FENCE.

Master Tells How the Sword Should Be Handled.

TALK WITH GEORGE DES LIONS

Professor of Fencing in the New York Young Men's Institute—The Thrusts and Parries of the Fencer.

New York, January 5.—At the outset let us get a clear idea of the implements used in fencing. First, there is the foil, the blade of which is quadrangular, or four-sided and is about thirty or thirty-eight inches long, proportioned to the height of the person using it. It is made of very high tempered steel, and made blunt at the point by a button to prevent danger which protects the hand, for about one-third the length of the blade is called the hilt. The remaining two-thirds tapering towards the point is called the blade. The remaining part of the foil, tapering from the hilt



the end is called the grip. It should be about five inches in length and conform to the shape of the hand when rightly placed. One advantage of a foil grip is that sometimes, by slightly shifting your hand toward the pommel you can deceive your opponent in his calculations as to the length of your reach. There is one peculiar feature about the imported French foil, if you allow it to rest on your finger at a point just above the hilt the handle will be found to balance the blade.

The fencer wears a mask made of stout wire as a protection against accidental thrusts. It should fit nicely. The ears should be promptly covered and the top bar across the front should not interfere with the sight.

Next is the glove which should be light and added only enough to save the hand and not interfere with the free play of the wrist and finger.

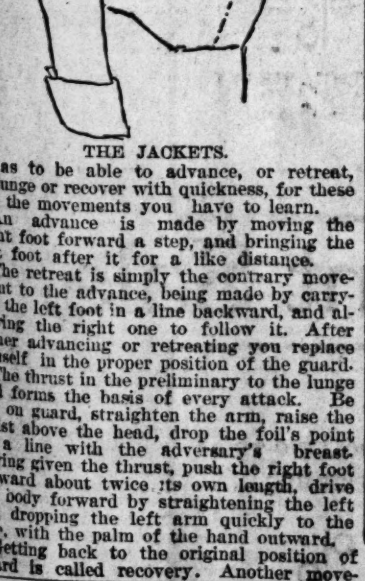
The jackets which are usually worn, if made of canvas, or some kind of stout cloth, generally covered with chambray leather is capable of protecting the fencer from severe injury in case the foil of his adversary should accidentally break. The collar should be made high enough to protect the neck. Some beginners wear a side pad as a protection against the wild thrusts of an opponent. And right here let me warn the amateur fencer that it is dangerous to indulge in this practice without wearing a mask.

The first thing to be learned in fencing is how to hold the foil. You place the thumb on the upper part of the grip, not too close to the hilt; let the fingers grasp the grip, but not so far around as to touch the part upon which the thumb rests. The blade is directed in its course largely by the movement of the thumb and index, or forefinger and the wrist.

In the first position in fencing you take the foil in the right hand, in the manner already described, with the finger nails up, the point turned towards the ground, about three inches from it, and the elbow in line with the hip. You should stand perfectly erect, with the left arm close to the side, the hand turned palm outward. The right foot should point straight to the front, and the left foot to the left. When the weapon is brought into position, the left hand, with the fingers extended, should be raised to the level of a straight line, as a counterpoise in the various motions to ensue.

Next you establish the position of guard. The right foot must be advanced about twenty-four inches before the left, the heels in a straight line. Both knees should be a little bent so that they may have freedom of motion. You always rest the heaviest on the left limb.

You keep your knees bent while on guard



THE JACKETS.

so as to be able to advance, or retreat, to lunge or recover with quickness, for these are the movements you have to learn.

An advance is made by moving the right foot forward a step, and bringing the left foot after it for a like distance.

The retreat is simply the contrary movement to the advance, being made by carrying the left foot in a line backward, and allowing the right one to follow it. After either advancing or retreating the fencer replaces himself in the proper position of the guard.

The thrust in the preliminary to the lunge and forms the basis of every attack. Being on guard, straighten the arm, raise the wrist above the head, drop the foil's point to a line with the adversary's breast, having given the thrust, push the right foot forward about twice its own length, drive the body forward by straightening the left leg, dropping the left arm quickly to the side, with the palm of the hand outward.

Getting back to the original position of guard is called recovery. Another move-

ment in the lunge is called gain, and consists in bringing up the left foot to the right while the knees are still bent. This is a good movement if you are of short stature, and will help you out in making a lunge.

In the lunge the foil is held with the finger-nails upward, or, as it is technically called, "in supination." The other method of delivery is called the back cut, and consists in bringing the point in with the back of the hand up and the fingers downward; this is called "in pronation."

For the purposes of defense and attack the surface of the fencing jacket is mapped out into four quarters. The upper part is called the "high lines," and the lower the "low lines." A further division is made into sides, the right; or outside, and the left; or inside. This method serves to define the precise area threatened by the various attacks and covered by the different parries.

In prime, for instance, you pass your point over to the adversary's blade, lower it to the waist, keeping your wrist as high as your mouth, nails downward, elbow bent and body held back as far as possible. The left foot should be drawn backward a few inches to remove the body further from the hostile point. Prime parries second.

To second the mills and wrists are pointed downward; the blade, pointing low, should form an angle of about 45 degrees with the ground. Seconde parries all allow thrusts, both inside and outside. Thence, with raised wrist, parries tierce, quarte parries seconde. Quite parries seconde, sixte and octave.

The half circle parries tierce and seconde. The position to be assumed must be one that will cover you as adequately as possible, with due regard to other conditions. It must not prevent the prompt execution of any other defensive movement that may be required, and it must facilitate the delivery of the various attacks. As a rule, the engagement is formed in such a way as to keep the opponent's blade off the body in the high lines on the left side. This is called the engagement of quarte. The course the engagement is constantly shifted from one line to another, the object of the fencer being to discover the weak points of his opponent, forcing the engagement in such a way as to disconnect him.

In fencing a great deal is said about the parade. This, in plain English, is an active obstruction, in which the position of guard is first assumed. To parade, or parry, means to oppose your blade to or strike against that of your adversary's in order to avoid being hit. When he makes a thrust at your body, the blade is pressed outward, inward by a turn of the wrist against your adversary's sword so that when directed at your body it shall be diverted from its aim. The parade might be regarded as an extension of the guard.

There are parades, or parries, for the various openings, or entrances shown on the jacket, but it would not be interesting or indeed, practicable, within the limits of this article, to attempt to explain them all. There are two kinds of parries, "simple" and "compound." A "simple" parry is one which your opponent's blade is followed into the line of attack and thereward off. A "counter" parry is made when your opponent is about to change into another line of attack, and you, with your foil, describe a circle round it, bring back his foil to the line from which it started and there change its course.

Or, to explain in another way, there is the primary attack which is initiated by one's self. Other attacks are made with the design of forcing the movements of your opponent before he makes up his mind going to do. Then there are what are called "attacks on the completion," i. e., when the opponent, by a lunge, has brought himself within thrusting range of your foil.

Among other important movements are the flamme, or so-called from its flaring being delivered at the flank. Having bound your adversary's blade with yours, you carry your point behind his wrist and under his elbow, without quitting his blade, plunge your point to his flank.

To make a feint means that you are going to deceive your adversary. You make a motion to lead him to believe that you intend to thrust on one particular side, whereas your intention is to act quite the reverse, compelling him to parry on the opposite side to that on which you had previously threatened a thrust. It requires judgment and a thorough knowledge of the science of fencing to make use of this kind of artifice.

Theappel is two stamps made with the right foot while on guard. It is done when you are in a firm, steady position, and without moving the body. The object of this movement is to disconnect your adversary



1. First Position. 2. On Guard. 3. The Lunge. 4. The Hand in Supination. 5. Frontation. 6. Hand in Supination.

and possibly compel him to derange his premeditated plans, and hence give you an advantage.

There are three what are called false attacks, made in order to compel your adversary to attack you contrary to his intention. This leads him to fall into your snare, and enables you to execute your intended motion accordingly and with more effect.

All rules in regard to fencing are subject to the exercise of your own judgment. For instance, when you are "on guard" the distance you should move either forward or backward will, of course, depend on the position of your opponent. The principle thing to learn is to move easily, as occasion may require, without losing a correct position and deranging the balance.

And again, mere position alone is not being "on guard." You must, so to speak, be on guard in your mind; you must be confident that you can cope with your adversary, that you understand his motions and are ready to act as circumstances require, whether you are in the usual position of the guard or any other.

Fencing is peculiarly a French art, just as boxing has always been an English pastime. All French soldiers are obliged to learn fencing and, in the regular course of military instruction, certain hours of the day are devoted to the practice. It is an elegant and manly accomplishment, tending to gracefulness and activity. It imparts suppleness to the limbs, strength to the muscles and quickness to the eye. It teaches the rapid concentration of the eye on one point, the foot, the hand and the eye being compelled to move together harmoniously. The muscles of the wrist and the fingers are especially developed, for all the fine movements depend on the use of these members. The position of the body gives place to the lower limbs, and the general bearing becomes free and upright, because, according to the rules of the art, you are obliged to carry your head high and throw out your chest.

## COUNT DE LESSEPS.

Sketch of the Famous Old-Young French Engineer

WHO IS NOW ATTRACTING ATTENTION

By His Connection with the Panama Canal Scandal—His Inner Life—His Great Works.

Paris, December 20.—Fortune has played De Lesseps but one unhappy trick. She has out of foolish fondness, let him live too long. He was born in 1802 and all his contemporaries should in the nature of things be dead. But every man who has lived since De Lesseps came to manhood has been his contemporary. His vigor has not been that of a day. It endured so long and to such startling purpose that it was regarded as one of the unchangeable facts of life. It seemed that there would always be a De Lesseps to courageously plan tremendous schemes and boldly carry them out.

It is all the sadder to see his last days going out in disaster. He has had honor and glory, health, wealth and happiness beyond the dreams of most men. Charles De Lesseps, the son, who is now implicated in the Panama trouble is the son of his father's first wife. It is the second marriage that people remember on account of its romance. Mademoiselle de Bragard was a Creole young lady who was betrothed to the count's nephew and ward.



COUNT DE LESSEPS AND HIS CHILDREN.

She was seventeen, a beauty and an heiress. The count was fifty. The marriage had been arranged by the count and the young lady's relations. The evening before the formal announcement of the engagement, after the families had been gathered at the country house of Monsieur de Bragard, the count took his cigar and went into the garden. Suddenly down one of the pathways in the moonlight came the slim young figure of Mademoiselle de Bragard. In her white dress, she seemed Count de Lesseps has said, like a spirit coming to him with a message. Her message was a rose, which she plucked from its stem and handed to him. "You are for young men," the count said. "You are the young man I have ever known," she said, and then she kissed him on the cheek.

It was not in the nature of Ferdinand De Lesseps to let a young girl tell him she loved him. He was a man of great reserve. He knew how it was all arranged, but it was the uncle instead of the nephew who married Mademoiselle de Bragard. He had ten children, of it is so unusual a thing to see large French families, and he was a man of great family. Part of his unusual way that they have been of interest since their babyhood. In the first place, Count de Lesseps has always had theories upon the education of children. Part of his success in the Suez canal was owing to the assistance of his wife, Madame de Lesseps, under whom the Suez canal was begun. Abbas Pasha had been some years before a pupil of De Lesseps.

Abbas was a very fat and luxury-loving boy, but with more than ordinary intelligence. At the end of the first month of De Lesseps's direction of his education, his tutor with some pride brought in the boy's reports. "Do not bring me reports of the boys," De Lesseps said, "but his weight. I desire you to weigh him with the beginning of every month. If he has gained in flesh push him. And see that it does not happen again." He carried out these theories in the education of his own children. His little girl went bare legged and bare armed, summer and winter. He said that their arms and legs should stand the cold as easily as their faces; certainly they were, and are, a beautiful and healthy group. They drove or rode every day in Paris, and the cabmen pointed out the De Lesseps children to tourists driving about seeking the sights, as particularly as the Arch de Triomphe.

One of the children is known the world over as "Toto." She is her father's favorite, and has accompanied him everywhere. Several years ago they were in San Francisco, and he was entertained by everybody who could get them. Toto went to everything in her father's train, and was ready at all times. One night at a great dinner party given in her honor, she was asked to read a letter declared itself. California society choked down the purple meat, the count leaving his daughter to settle the matter. She was in a loud whisper: "You may eat it, dear papa. It does not taste nearly so badly as it smells."

A gentleman who has often stayed with De Lesseps says that the count never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the smallest detail. One morning



THE DE LESSEPS CHILDREN DANCING A MINUET.

at breakfast a beautiful Dresden teacup was broken. "Ah," cried the Countess de Lesseps, "that is a disaster. That cup of that set will be broken. It always happens so."

"Are you so superstitious?" asked the count. "To really believe that two more will be broken?"

"Know it." "Then we get it off our minds." And taking two of the cups by the handles he dashed them together. The anger and dismay the countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously laid to her superstition. And it broke any hold it may have had on the count's mind. Ever since that time, no more was planned for the "infants." At the town house in Paris great children's balls were given. One day, less than a year ago, the count and his wife were at Cheneval, fetes of all sorts were going on. The rural festivities of the young De Lesseps. The years have only added to his charm. He is a few months ago to consider her husband the friend of the count's friends. To his daughter, who has grown up, he is more of a companion than a father.

He is, or was, a most remarkable instance of physical and mental activity prolonged into extreme old age. He is one of the best known figures in the French capital. His tightly-buttoned black frock coat, with a ribbon in the buttonhole, his black hat, jauntyly tilted a little to one side, square shoulders, brisk walk, give him a military bearing and make him appear many years younger than he really is. Notwithstanding his long residence in America, his complexion is not slightly tanned. His cavalcade of children on prancing ponies, headed by his favorite, the one-eyed son of the Bol de Bologne on every fair afternoon.

How She Comes to Break Them. From The Elmira Gazette. A man is satisfied to make a reputation for himself, but woman, bless her, wants to make one for everybody in the neighborhood.

## GRUMMER KELLY'S ADVENTURE.

He Was Left Tied to a Tree Two Days and a Night.

A Cleveland man by the name of John W. Kelly had an experience in the Indian territory which reads like a dime novel, but which is undeniably true and no doubt no more strange than many adventures which befall people in that country who never lived to tell the tale.

Kelly is a traveling salesman for an eastern carriage concern which has employed him for many years and who has services as a high figure. His duties take him all over the United States, and about the first of the present month he found himself traveling by rail in the Indian territory. He noticed that a man across the aisle was scrutinizing him very closely, and, returning the gaze of the stranger, recognized him for an old school friend and companion, Ned Best. Mutually the two men stretched hands and "shook."

Best was dressed in the guise of a government scout or ranger. Kelly was invited by Best to alight from the train and stop over a night with him and his party for a few days. Kelly accepted and that night by a rousing campfire they told stories and smoked pipes. The night was perfect, and the glamour of novelty of the thing impressed Kelly and Kelly, with very little persuasion he was induced to don an outfit and join the party, becoming one of them.

Two or three days passed when it began to dawn on Kelly, much to his horror, that instead of having joined a party of government scouts, as he had supposed, he was one of a party of train wreckers and town despoilers, in fact, of border ruffians, who were engaged in plotting to wreck a train and sack the neighboring town. Kelly begged them in God's name to desist, but



COUNT DE LESSEPS AND HIS CHILDREN.

not only would they not yield to his entreaties, but actually eyed him with suspicion and intended him harm.

He was in danger but he made up his mind that sooner than let the thing go on he would warn the town authorities at the risk of his life.

When Kelly was a young man he had wooed and won a sister of Ned Best, the leader of the gang, a beautiful young girl who had reciprocated his affection and consented to become his wife. Just as happiness was about to dawn upon them she died, for her lover's great despair. Time had healed the wounds, but, as Kelly found out, the train he was in was intended to wreck, and in her name he besought Best to spare his life.

The heart of the desperado was touched, yet caution coming to him and he distracted the other. He consulted his lieutenants, and the following plan was arranged: They consented to spare Kelly's life, but would not agree to leave him at liberty at that time. They would inform upon them. Therefore they tied him to a tree in a ravine and left him there while they were gone upon their nefarious errands. For two days and nights he remained tied there, supplied with blankets and food, but without firearms to protect himself from the Indians and wild beasts that were liable to come along at any moment.

At last the band returned. The thirty-six hours had seemed to Kelly like as many days, but find it not been that the marauders had given up as unsafe the town-sacking raid and contented themselves with wrecking the train. He would have had to remain a prisoner yet another twenty-four hours. Kelly was unbound and they started him across the country to a settlement on a good pony. He was thankful to escape.

## THE IMMORTAL SOUL.

Victor Hugo's Memorable Impromptu Reply to the Atheists.

From Donohoe's Magazine for January. At a dinner given to Victor Hugo in Paris, some years ago, says L'Univers, he delivered an impromptu address, in which he gave expression to his faith in the infinite and in the soul's immortality. His friend, Hippolyte, who was present, says:

"Hugo at that time was a man of steel, with no sign of old age about him, but with all the agility, the suppleness, the ease of youth. He was in his prime. He was contradicting the atheists, and his friend says 'his face was bright with the heavenly halo and his eyes shone like burning coals.' 'There are no occult forces,' he said; 'there are no luminous forces. Occult force is chaos; the luminous force is God. Man is an infinite copy of God; this is glory enough for a man. I am a man, an indivi-



THE DE LESSEPS CHILDREN DANCING A MINUET.

ble atom, a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand on the shore. Little as I am, I feel the greatness of God in me, because I can always break forth out of my chaos. I make books, which are like a forest which has been more than once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever."

"I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily power begins to fail? Winter is on my head and dress is thin in my bones. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years ago. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me."

"It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is historic. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all, but I feel I have not said a thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, I have finished my day's work, but I cannot say I have finished my life. My days will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight to open on the dawn."

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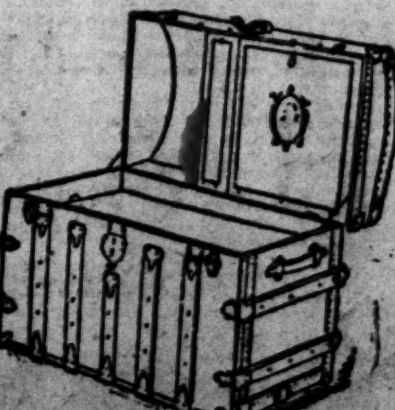
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**WORTH A GUINNEA A BOX.**

**STILL ROLLING**

St. Helena, England, the seat of a great business.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

are made there. They are a specific for all nervous and bilious disorders arising from weak stomach, impaired digestion, disordered liver and all female ailments.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 45 Canal St.

**Bile Beans**

**Small.**

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 60 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "S. T. W." and sample dose free.

**A. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.**

Buggies, Farm Wagons, Phaetons, Road Carts, Carriages, Harness, Landaus, Lap Robes, Victorias, Horse Blankets, Two Wheelers, Whips, etc.

**Largest Stock, Greatest Assortment**

**STANDARD WAGON CO.**

38 and 40 Walton Street.

Book of Postoffice.

**LOOK OUT!**

**This May Strike You**

We manufacture fine interior finish for Houses, Stores, Offices, etc., and deal in Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Send for catalogue and prices.

**MAY MANTEL CO.,**

115, 117 and 119 WEST MITCHELL ST.

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**2 YEARS OLD ROSEBUSHES,**

Finest varieties for the south.

**\$2.50 per Dozen.**

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue FREE. As usually.

**Choice Cut Flowers**

Grown at our Extensive

**Rosebank Green Houses,**

Office and store, 10 Marietta street and the Aragon Hotel.

**C. A. DAHL & CO.**

**CRYSTAL LENSES**

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

The Leading Optical House of

**KELLAM & MOORE,**

Carries a handsome line of eyeglasses; gold eyeglass chains; spectacles and eyeglasses in gold, steel, nickel and rimless frames; 54 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

**Save Paying Doctors' Bills**

**B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM**

**THE GREAT REMEDY**

FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES - Eczema, Pimples, Eruptions, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RISING SORES. Invariably cures the most stubborn blood diseases if directions are followed. Free gift per bottle, 5 bottles for \$1. For sale by druggists.

**SENT FREE WONDERFUL CURE BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

**MANHOOD**

**How Lost! How Regained!**

**THE SCIENCE OF LIFE**

**KNOW THYSELF**

OF SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal Prize Essay on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. ERRORS OF YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PRE-MATURE DECLINE, and all DISORDERS and WEAKNESSES of the NERVOUS, BLOOD, and GENITAL SYSTEMS. Only 12c. Sent by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with and endorsement of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVOLUNTARY SECRECY and CONFIDENTIALITY. Address Dr. W. C. CROFT, The Faculty Medical Institute, No. 1 Bullard St., Boston, Mass.

The Faculty Medical Institute has many limitations, but no equal. - *Herald*.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. It is the only way to keep the body strong and healthy, and to avoid the many diseases and weaknesses of the nervous system. - *Copyrighted.*

## NAPOLÉON'S HORSES.

Rare Beauties Possessed by the Great Frenchman

HE RODE DURING HIS CAMPAIGNS.

How He Cared for His Steeds—Long Marches Made by Some of Them Over Ragged Roads.

Napoleon had no fewer than nineteen horses killed under him on the field of war between the battle of Arcola and his last glorious struggle against heavy odds at Waterloo.

It was at Arcola. Indeed, that the charger he rode was very nearly the cause of his capture by the enemy. The poor brute was struck by the broken fragments of a shell, and maddened with pain he became unmanageable and dashed away, carrying his rider toward the Austrian lines. Finally the horse plunged into a marsh and his wild gallop was



JAFFA. After the Painting by Leloir.

at an end. A detachment of Austrian soldiers closed around and would undoubtedly have captured him had not a body of French troops who had seen their leader's danger, galloped up and carried him back within their own lines.

A special condition imposed by Napoleon when ordering a charger for his own use was that its color should be either white or gray.

Six at least of his horses acquired sufficient fame during their lifetime to be remembered long after the death of their master. These were: Styria, Austerlitz, All Jaffa, Marie, and last, and greatest of all, the famous war steed Marengo.

It was on Marengo's back that Napoleon was mounted through all the long hours and the terrible anxieties of the battle of Waterloo. To this day the skeleton of the great horse is preserved and looked upon, not only with curiosity, but with certain natural respect for one—dumb animal though he was—who served his master so unflinchingly and well. Strange to say, the skeleton did not find a resting place in France or among those whose sympathies were with the Bonapartists. It stands at present in the hall of the military institute at Whitehall, London, not far distant from another souvenir of the illustrious charger. This latter is one of his shoes, fashioned into a large snuff box and occupying a position of honor in the museum of the officers of the guard in St. James's palace, to whom it was, many years ago, presented by one of their number, Colonel Angerstein. The shoe is surmounted by a silver lid, upon which the following words are engraved: "Shoe of Marengo, the war horse that belonged to Napoleon, and mounted by him at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram, during the Russian campaign and at Waterloo."

Around the shoe itself is this inscription: "Marengo was wounded in the left hunch when his master rode him at Waterloo on the sunken road at the outpost."

Doubt has more than once been expressed as to the accuracy of the statement that Marengo was present both at Marengo and Waterloo, and as there was a lapse of fifteen years between two battles, there certainly seems to be ground for some suspicion of mistake. There can be no question, however, that Napoleon did use the horse on the field of Waterloo, and when the battle was over rode on him to Chancellery.

The presence of the skeleton in an English museum is easily accounted for. A French commoner, a private friend of Napoleon's, was the owner of a small estate in the English county of Kent. On the downfall of the great consul both Marengo and his



MARENGO. After the Painting by Messoneur.

fellow charger, Jaffa, were purchased and conveyed to Kent. Every care and attention was devoted to the two scar-marked animals, and it was not until 1820 that the last trumpet called Marengo, who had just reached his thirty-seventh year.

In the grounds of Glessenburgh, the Kentish residence of the French refugee, is a marble column with these words upon it: "Under this stone lies Jaffa, the celebrated war horse of Napoleon."

As for old Marengo, after his death his bones were given honorable lodgment in the military institute already spoken of.

The memory of another of the famous half dozen horses ridden by Napoleon is preserved in a similar manner. This is his favorite mare Marie, whose skeleton now stands in the old castle of Jvenach, on the Rhine, the home of the noble Von Plessen family.

It was seldom that the services of a single horse sufficed Napoleon throughout a battle. As a rule he would tire out four or five chargers within as many hours. He was by no means a good or even a considerate horseman, and each horse that he rode had to undergo a course of preliminary training in order to become accustomed to stroke with the whip or sword about its head and ears, to the uneasy seat and digressiveness of its great rider, and his peculiarity of sharply drawing rein while at full gallop.

The war horse Austerlitz was an especial favorite with Napoleon. He was a beautiful, fully-shaped, steel-gray horse of pure Arab breed, and received his name upon the battlefield immediately after his master's victory.

It was this spirited Arab, Austerlitz, who was the means of an unfortunate groom incurring one of his master's sudden fits of passion. Once, when about to take the field Napoleon ordered this particular horse to be saddled for his use. Through the mistake of an underground the wrong saddle was put on the horse's back, and no sooner had Napoleon mounted than Austerlitz reared and threw him. The head groom, running up, the emperor lashed him across the face with his riding whip, and turning on his heel strode away. When his temper had cooled down, however, he sent for the poor fellow spoke a few kindly words, and a few days after presented him with three thousand francs—a most healing ointment for the wound his whip had caused.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

**WORLD'S FAIR ALBUMS.**

Given Away By the C. H. and D. "The World's Fair" Route. From Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad which will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, in connection with the Monon route, is the only line running Pullman perfected safety vestibuled trains with dining cars from Cincinnati to Chicago. The "Vestibule" trains of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton are admittedly the "Finest on Earth" and the line is a representative "world's fair route." For tickets, rates, etc., address any Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton agent. To get an album send your address with 10 cents in stamps to E. O. McGorrick, G. P. and T. Agt., Cincinnati, O. Oct 22nd 1892.

**WHISKY AND OPUM**

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and acetone. Dr. B. M. Woodley, Atlanta, Ga., and he cured thousands of others have been now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

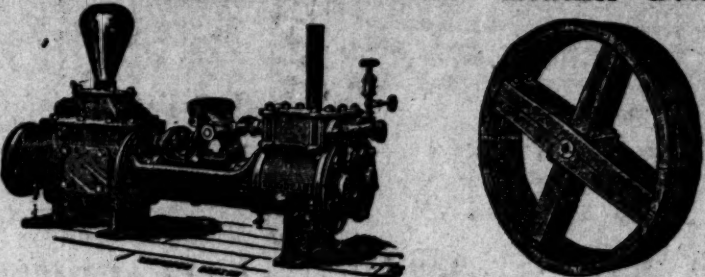
The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—10c a bottle.

## BECK & GREGG HARDWARE CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS, Machine Shops, Mills, Mines, Factories and Contractors

### IRON PIPE & FITTINGS

Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injectors, Jet Pumps, Rubber and Leather Belting



Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

### KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

We have just received a large invoice of Roger's triple-plated Table Cutlery which we offer at very LOW PRICES. If you want to make your wife a

### Nice and Useful Christmas Present

Buy a fine Dinner Set, accompanied with a dozen or two of KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

### TOYS! DOLLS! TOYS!

Our Toys are moving off rapidly. Dolls we sell cheaper than anybody else. Come at once before the assortment is broken.

### THE DRESDEN,

37 WHITEHALL ST.

OPEN AT NIGHT.

### The Willson Whisky Company WHOLESALE.

41 Peachtree Street. Telephone 1006.

With the new year 1893 we offer the following brands of whiskies: Gibson's Private Stock, Cabinet and Deer Creek, E. Walter's Baker, Belle of Nelson, I. W. Harper, Monongahela, Golden Grain, George W. Hogan, Bob White, Silver Creek Corn, and five-year old corn.

## JEWELERS.

### MAIER & BERKELE,

JEWELERS. 2 STORES: No. 31 Whitehall St. No. 93 Whitehall St.

### WE ARE GOING TO SELL

Every article on our Floors, whether it brings COST OR LESS!

The stock must be sold. Our warerooms are packed with an immense assortment. Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Room Suits, Glass Door Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Chiffoniers, Fancy Desks and Tables, Book Cases, Onyx Tables.

### BRASS and METAL BEDS at HALF PRICE

Beautiful Oak Suits, \$15, \$18, \$20. The best \$25, \$35, \$50 Suits in America. Don't fail to see these bargains. THEY MUST GO. Get prices elsewhere, and compare with ours. Six hundred Suits in our showroom ready for January, '93.

### CUT PRICE SALE.

### P. H. SNOOK & SON.

## A CHINA HOUSE.

We sell the finest China Goods made. They are imported direct from European factories.

Everybody can find just what they desire at our store.

China and Cut Glass are our specialties.

**DOBBS, WEY & CO.,**  
61 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.



## STOP

And see the extraordinary inducement the way of prices we are offering to move the balance of our winter suit or overcoat now in the store. You know the kind of goods we sell, but you don't know the prices.

**HIRSCH** 44 Whitehall St.

**SCIPLE**

Fire Brick, Lime, Stove Pipes, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops.

OFFICE, No. 1010 STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

### The Brown & King Supply Company, ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

SPECIALS! SPECIALS! SPECIALS!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS

VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, Rubber and Leather Belting

PACKING HOSE, etc.

Wood Split Pulleys, SHAFTING,

Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES

of every description, IRON and WOOD

WORKING MACHINERY.

**EISEMAN BROS**

FOR ONE MORE WEEK WE WILL CONTINUE THE WONDERFUL DISCOUNT SALE

**25 %**

OFF OF ALL HEAVY SUITS, OVERCOATS, UNDERWEAR IN THE HOUSE COME AT ONCE.

### Discount Sale.

THIS IS A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE BARGAINS IN SEASONABLE CLOTHING. REMEMBER

**25 %**

OFF ON ALL THE HEAVY SUITS, OVERCOATS AND UNDERWEAR IN THE STORE.

### Discount Sale.

BUSINESS IS ROLLING THIS WAY. OUR CLOTHING TRADE IS TRIUMPHANT. JUST

**25 %**

DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ALL THE HEAVY SUITS, OVERCOATS AND UNDERWEAR.

### EISEMAN BROS

15-17 Whitehall Street.

## LITERATURE

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VOL XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## KEELY CO.'S OPENING BARGAIN SALE FOR 1893.

A combination of Magnetic Attractions which will prove to be irresistible. The choicest lines of Novelties in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, WASHABLES

That we have ever shown. Our special BARGAIN TABLES groaning with the piles of desirable new things secured by our resident New York buyer for this

## INAUGURAL SALE!

MEANWHILE OUR

Cloaks, Blankets, Comfortables and Woolen Dress Stuffs

WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT

## RIDICULOUS FIGURES!

### CLOAKS.

After the most successful Cloak season of our experience we still have a small but select line of Garments which must be closed within the next ten days.

Note the Bargains, Please.

\$3.90

For choice of 65 well-made Tan Jackets.

\$4.98

Buyers choice of 112 Kersey and Beaver, Cheviot and Worsted Jackets. Full lengths, proper styles, correctly tailored.

This is the residue of our stock of Cloaks which ranged in value from \$7.50 to \$12.50.

65 Scotch Cheviot Jackets which were \$11.50, and were good value, too, will be closed this week at \$7.50.

But \$10 Will Buy a Gem.

It is sufficient to say that the whole stock has been ransacked to make a

**\$10.00 LEADER.**

No matter what the former price. No matter how suicidal the reduction. No matter how much the loss. This \$10 sale will be memorable. \$15, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50 go in at the one figure.

\$20 and \$22.50 garments go at

**\$12.50.**

Just eighty-three of the garments. This will be the week for bargains.

### New Embroideries

We are now prepared with our stock of new things to dazzle the lovers of Embroideries. This department, always the strongest of its kind in the state, is prepared to win for itself yet fresher LAURELS. Presided over as it is by experts, ladies can feel assured that they find the correct things.

Novelties in Swiss Sets.

Novelties in Nainsook Sets.

Novelties in Dainty Rufflings.

Novelties in Infants' Flouncings.

Novelties in Skirtings.

Novelties in Hemstitched Dresses

The completest line of colored effects ever shown. Here's an inaugural offering. A bargain table of Hamburg Edges. Choice of 1,000 pieces of St. Gall Embroideries.

**10 Cts. Yard.**

They range in value from 12c to 25c. No such things have ever been shown before.

**KEELY COMPANY.**

### ANOTHER SURPRISE

OUR SMYRNA LACE TABLE.

200 pieces of Hand-made Laces, fine widths excellent qualities, none of which are worth less than 40c. All go at

25c YARD.

### BLANKETS

CLOSING SALE OF BLANKETS

\$3.98,

All-wool Ten-quarter Blankets.

\$4.98,

All-wool Eleven-quarter Blankets.

\$6.73,

All-wool Twelve-quarter Blankets.

\$7.98,

Choice of our Blanket Stock up to \$10.50.

### SPECIAL

48 Elderdown Quilts, Superb Quality, \$4.50 for Choice!

### LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

A Special Sale which will make an impression. WE KEEP NO TRASH IN THIS DEPARTMENT. If you wish excellence in quality combined with value, this is your opportunity.

### A Seventy Five Cent Sale

Beginning Monday, We Will Offer:

MUSLIN. NIGHT

CAMBRIC. GOWNS

LAWN. —AT— Embroideries.

Seventy-five Cents.

HIGH NECK, CORSET

LOW NECK, Nansook

V NECK, COVERS

Seventy-five Cents.

In Dainty Styles. CHEMISES

In Newest Effects. AND SKIRTS

In Best Qualities. AND DRAWERS.

Seventy-five Cents.

N. B.—Every garment in this sale is richly worth \$1, or \$1.25. Bargains in Towels, Table Linens, House-furnishings. New Gingham now being opened. Everything in new White Goods for Spring Sewing. The new goods are crowding out the old, and this is your opportunity.

## E. M. BASS & CO.

51 AND 53 PEACHTREE STREET

Clearance Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Etc.

Monday morning we will inaugurate a great Sacrifice Sale of our entire stock of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shoes and all Winter Goods, and we also offer additional Bargains in other departments.

## NOTICE THESE SPECIAL BARGAINS:

### Dress Goods.

19c—A 36-inch Henrietta, well worth 35c per yard.

25c per yard—We offer rare bargains in Henriettas, Brilliantines, Diagonal Worsteds and Cheviots. These goods are displayed on our center counters. Examine them.

38c—38-inch, all wool camel's Hair reduced from 65c per yard.

50c—54-inch plain Flannel reduced from 85c per yard.

75c—A beautiful line of wool Bengalines, reduced from \$1.25 per yard.

\$1.25—46-inch Ladies' Cloth, good value at \$1.75 per yard.

50c—38-inch plain Serge, reduced from 70c per yard.

85c—46-inch plain Serge reduced from \$1.25 per yard.

38-inch Storm Serge reduced from 75c to 40c per yard.

40-inch Storm Serge reduced from 85c to 50c per yard.

46-inch Storm Serge reduced from \$1.25 to 85c per yard.

### Dress Trimmings.

There are numbers of dresses in Atlanta that on account of the extra rush of business during the holidays have not yet been made up. If you need anything in Dress Trimmings we can make it to your interest to buy from us.

Our stock of Jet, Silver, Pearl and shaded Passementeries is complete, beautiful designs and prices that cannot be excelled.

Our stock of Persian Bands will be closed out at and below cost.

\$1.50 Bands cut to 98c per yard.

\$1 Bands cut to 65c per yard.

85c Bands cut to 50c per yard.

### Embroidered Flannels

Our entire stock of these goods, embracing white and colored embroidered and poka dot Flannels, qualities ranging in value from \$1.25 to \$2.50, to be closed out Monday at 98c per yard.

### Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Ladies' colored border, hemstitched handkerchiefs, 6c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. These are a job lot and are priced at just half their value.

Ladies' white embroidered handkerchiefs, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 75c. We are still selling No. 22 Silk Ribbon at 18c per yard.

A full stock of Notions, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

These goods can be bought cheaper than ever before. Our stock must be reduced.

Buttermilk Soap Monday, 5c.

## Remnants! Remnants! Remnants!

1,100 yards short lengths, in Dress Goods and Silks, thrown on our Bargain Counter at half price. A few more Novelty Suits, worth from \$7.50 to \$12, your choice Monday at \$5 a suit.

### Furnishing Goods.

\$1.50 Scarfs for 75c.

16 Black, fur trimmed, reefers, sold at \$1.50 for 47c.

\$1.50 laundered Shirt for 74c.

60c—Best unlaundered Shirt in the market, 50c.

A 50c Suspender, Monday 25c.

Bargains in Hosiery and winter Underwear.

### Cloaks.

If we can fit you we will sell you.

16 Black, fur trimmed, reefers, sold at \$10 to \$15, reduced to \$4.85.

12 Blue Cheviots, 3-4 lengths, were sold at \$22.50, now \$15.90.

25 light-colored fur trimmed wraps in tans and grays, worth from \$8.50 to \$12, Monday, \$5.85.

### Domestics.

We keep in stock all the leading brands of bleached and unbleached domestics, pillow cases, sheetings, etc.

Our stock was bought before the recent advance in cotton goods, and we can offer you prices that are below competition.

Yard wide, good bleaching, 5c.

Capital Mills bleaching, 7 1/2c.

Pride of the West bleaching, 12c.

Alpine Rose bleaching, 11 1/2c.

Lonsdale Cambric bleaching, 12c.

Lonsdale Cambric bleaching, 10c.

"Special" Monday, Fruit of the Loom, 8c.

## SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN SHOES.

Ladies' Dongola button, \$1.25, former price, \$1.75.

Ladies' Kid button, cloth top, \$1.50, former price, \$2.50.

Ladies' bright Dongola Kid button, \$2, former price \$2.50.

Ladies' genuine French Kid, patent tip and plain toe, \$3.50, former price, \$5.

200 pair of children's red turn shoes, \$1, former price, \$1.50.

125 pairs Dongola Kid button, patent tip and plain toe, \$1.25, former price, \$1.75.

150 pairs genuine Dongola Kid button, cloth top, patent tip, \$2, former price, \$2.50.

150 pairs Men's genuine calf shoes, \$2, former price, \$3.

90 pair of children's tan and chocolate tip and plain toe, \$1.25 and \$1.25, former price, \$1.50 and \$2.

125 pairs Gents' handwelt shoes, \$3, former price, \$5.

100 pairs Gents' genuine hand-sewed Cordovans, French Calf and Kangaroo, in all styles, \$5, former price, \$7.

## E. M. BASS & CO.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

## FURNITURE AND MANTELS GREAT BARGAINS.

All our stock of Chamber Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, Baby Carriages, Desks, Mantels, Tiles and Grates, Fancy Chairs, Tables, Easels, Screens, and Pictures

## MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

We expect to give up one of our stores, on February 1st, and these goods must be moved. If not at our price, we must sell at some price. We are closing up our business, and we mean what we say. All past due accounts must be paid at once.

ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE,

60 and 62 Peachtree Street.















## STREET EXTENSIONS,

To Connect the Western Section of the City

WITH THE CENTERS OF BUSINESS

Shall This Be the Monument of the New Administration?

FULL DETAILS OF BOTH PROPOSALS

The Choice Lies Between Hunter and Alabama Streets—The Pressing Reasons for the Work—It Will Increase Values.

It has fallen out in the history of the rapid development of Atlanta that each succeeding mayoralty administration has had opportunity to become signalized by perfecting some essential municipal enterprise.

As familiar instances may be cited, the administration of Mayor Hancock, who, in a critical period of the city's expansion, championed and brought into being the now old waterworks reservoir and system of distribution. Most of our older citizens will remember the semi-jubilee day when the volunteer fire department turned out in gala form, and from the popular pea-green fire plugs shot four rocky stream of the South river water over the eaves of the old Kimball. The triumph of that hour was a proud one to Mayor Hancock and his colleagues of the general council. It was the initial enterprise that started the long train of metropolitan works that have since been achieved and that are yet to be made facts.

Municipal Monuments. Mayor Glenn made his administration memorable by encouraging the opening and building of Edgewood avenue, in conjunction with the East Atlanta Land Company. This great thoroughfare re-

deemed and is making populous one of the then most neglected and now most important sections of the city. The increased values added by that improvement to abutting and adjacent properties has already brought into the city treasury increased revenues to an amount far beyond the cost of the work. And this result will be continuing and cumulative for an indefinite number of years.

Mayor Henphill has just retired from office, but as long as the Forsyth street bridge and the splendid new waterworks shall remain among our municipal institutions, his administration will stand out as one of the most enterprising and beneficial of the first quarter century of Atlanta's Phoenix epoch. It needs no figures to explain, even to the dullest comprehension, the enduring good results that will come with the opening of the bridge, while the new waterworks will practically bring the city water supply up to the utmost demands of our people for another half century.

Passing from these, the question has naturally come up "What next?" in other words, what great work of permanent city improvement will Mayor Goodwin champion and make the monumental feature of his second administration? He is returned to the head of the city affairs after a series of years that have been marked by great advancements in public improvements. He comes to his high prerogative back by such a pronounced endorsement of the people as witnesses their confidence in his abilities and their hopes of substantial benefits to accrue from his administration. Great expectations demand great performances, and the hopes of the great majority of the people may not be easily denied their fruition. It is safe, therefore, even with out express authority so to do, to judge that Mayor Goodwin will not disappoint the reasonable expectations of his friends,

The above map will be readily understood, representing the location of the railroad tracks and the proposed routes of the extensions of Hunter and Alabama streets, according to the preliminary surveys of the city engineer.

The Western Viaduct is Next. Under these conditions the work most demanded is doubtless the work that will be first considered. Public necessity and public discussion have unequally pointed out what the enterprises are that demand this principal consideration.

It is the western viaduct. A permanent, substantial, straight-away avenue from the business center to the heart of that long-neglected and important section of the city that pivots upon Ponce's Hill, and embraces the

large territory beyond the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway tracks and between Mitchell street and the right of way of the State road, is the greatest public need of the times.

That territory, the location of which is indicated upon the map elsewhere, has not advanced in settlement, improvements and values in equal proportion with the other parts of the city. The plain, palpable reason for this lagged condition is that the land and people over there have been caught in the clasp of the railroads and denied easy communication between themselves and the business portion of the city. The tide of complaint about this alienation has risen steadily, and now has reached the point where every good citizen feels that the evil should be remedied and the embargo be abolished. It is the work and the plain duty of the city authorities to do this.

The growing need of the city for a more solid internal enlargement makes the building of a passageway between the center and this western section all the more urgent. From the city hall in all directions but this particular one the habitations and population have grown denser for many successive years. There are thousands of people who need homes near to their business and near to the central portion of the city, because they are either night workers or part, or because they cannot spare the time and bear the expense of long walks and street-car fare in lieu thereof. The consequence is that such a scope of sparsely built up and occupied territory as that embraced in the limits we have mentioned is absolutely needful to be penetrated by our quick transit facilities. But neither street cars nor other modes of travel can avail to afford much relief until a highway—direct, easy and thoroughly ordered—is built between the business hub and this new outlying district.

The Good It Will Do the City. It should be taken into consideration, further, that there are some five hundred acres of the very best territory in the city that would be instantly and tremendously affected and enhanced in value the moment this work of establishing quick communication is determined upon. It should also be remembered that there are now nearly twelve hundred houses, mostly homes, with six thousand occupants, mostly honest, industrious, home-making people, all to be helped immensely

easily the best and most helpful investments of the cities named.

The second plan, which, from its easier construction and lower cost, will probably obtain greater favor, is the project to extend Hunter street. From its present western terminus at the Central railway property, the plan would carry the street under the entire field of railway tracks by a series of tunnels until it debouches at the corner of Rhodes and Mangum streets. Part of the roadway would be opened and part underground, but the effect would be to give a broad, safe and convenient connection between the two parts of the city.

The tunnels would be somewhat after the order of that at Butler street, but much more perfectly built, and would be lighted from overhead or by electric lights in the darker stretches. By this plan of building the entire street construction, paved roadway, curbing and sidewalks could be carried under in a much more permanent and economical way than by any other plan that can be devised.

The length of the new construction would be, from Thompson street to the corner of Rhodes and Mangum streets, about 2,000 feet, only 350 feet of which would be so dark as to demand provisions for lighting. The entire cost of putting this extension through in durable and first-class condition would be, according to the figures of City Engineer Clayton, \$75,000.

The extension in this latter shape has many counterparts in various cities of the union, and they are found to afford the required relief and accommodations in a perfectly satisfactory fashion. The grades in the proposed excavations will only average a per cent, and this makes easy draft for vehicles and freighting, while the sidewalks through the tunnels

necessary that they should do, the distance will be increased to about 2,300 feet.

At the point of the deepest depression of the ground to be traversed the bridge would be about twenty-four feet high. The rough estimate of the cost of the structure so fashioned as to furnish ample room for all manners of travel and traffic, makes it in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

But if the bridge should be carried sheer across all the railway tracks and the western approaches begun at the point made desiring the letter C, the structure would have to be supported on iron trestles, planted upon solid rock foundations; would be eighty feet high at the most elevated point, and would cost about \$500,000.

The Alabama Street Plan. In the consideration of the two branches of this Alabama street project certain advantages make themselves apparent. In the first place, the eastern approach would have to commence so far east on Alabama street as to place the new fire quarters below grade and so seriously interfere with ingress and egress that the house would need to be raised, or the lower part abandoned as to its present uses.

But if the first arrangement—an overhead passage of the Central tracks and an under passage of the other series of tracks—the descending viaduct, going westward would seriously interfere, if not wholly prevent, the use of the intervening grounds for union depot purposes, as has been often mooted. But if the railway authorities would say that they have ample room for the contemplated depot foundation between the Alabama street extension and Mitchell street, then the bridge could be built according to either of the Alabama street proposals.

At first blush the cost involved in the adoption of either of these plans seems to be more than the general council would be willing to grant. But the true remains that the extension into the new territory that would afford the largest convenience immediately and prove in the years to come one of the most popular and necessary thoroughfares of the city would be that of Alabama street. In Cleveland, O., in Omaha, and in St. Paul, there are vivid examples of great length and of great height which connect naturally divided sections of those cities. These bridges have been erected at enormous cost in each instance, but have proven

easily the best and most helpful investments of the cities named.

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are not tiresome for pedestrians to traverse.

What Engineer Clayton Says. City Engineer Clayton has made a thorough study of the situation and had profile maps made of both proposed extensions, with measurements and estimates.

"I consider," said he, "that the Alabama street extension, while the more desirable one, is now impracticable since the building of the new fire department quarters. But the Hunter street extension is feasible, and can be made within a year. The property reached by the extension would be greatly enhanced in value and a really new and populous section of the city brought into practical existence. Now,

the people who are out there must make their way to Mitchell or Marietta streets to get into the business center, all of which is wearisome, annoying and time-consuming. Another advantage is that by this new route funerals and visitors to Westview and Oakland cemeteries could make their way without having to pass over railway tracks and suffer the dangers of grade crossings."

"How would you connect Hunter street on the west side of the tracks with the new route?"

"I would continue Hunter street eastward under the tracks until it entered the tunnel, as marked in the plan I have given you."

"What about Alabama street?"

"I would recommend that land enough be condemned to run Alabama street, full width, around by Thompson street until it connects with Hunter street at the entrance to the new highway. That feature, also, you will find upon the map. So far as Alabama street is concerned, that will easily turn into and out of it the bulk of the travel and traffic to and from the north side of the city, via Forsyth and Broad street bridges."

"What do you consider the principal advantages of the Hunter street plan?"

"Ease of construction, cheapness of the work compared with the advantages and the convenience, seeing that it brings a large scope of interior city area and its population within easy distance of the retail district, the courthouse, city hall, capitol, larger churches, hotels and union depot. Under all the considerations that attach to the problem, I think the Hunter street extension is the proper one to be made."

Mayor Goodwin's Views. Mayor John B. Goodwin was affably inclined to talk about the project, and evidently feels that it is one of the most important measures of the year.

"I appreciate," he said, "the importance of giving to all that western section of the city a better outlet and communication with the central portion than they now have. I would be very glad to see Alabama street fully extended for this purpose, or to see Hunter street extended and run in a direction that would accomplish the end in view. Of course, as between the two, the one should be preferred which is most practicable and most easily within reach of the financial ability of the city."

"This work, which is certainly only a question of a little time, must be accomplished, as the demand for it will increase rather than otherwise as the population of that section becomes greater. A beginning should be made just as soon as the city is in a condition that will permit it, with justice to the other departments."

"Whether the work can be done in one year, or will have to be divided and run through several years, will depend upon the cost of the work when definitely decided upon. I doubt whether the building of the route in sections would be desirable. I do not know that I can indicate my own position upon this subject more definitely than you have already stated it, for it is the thing to be done if plans and profiles show it to be practicable and within our financial reach."

"However, I do not anticipate that the doing of this work would seriously cripple or embarrass any of the other necessary enterprises of the city. The work of other departments, I think, can be so adjusted as that this work would not injure any of them."

"What do you think should be the general policy of the city in regard to this order of improvements," the mayor was asked.

"I think we ought to encourage the building of bridges and opening of highways to put the different sections of the city in communication with each other. While my remarks have had special reference to the long-neglected western section of the city, there may be need of relief in this respect even in other sections."

"Do you think this work will justify itself in the promise of increased revenues from the property affected by it?"

"The good results of opening thoroughfares that give the general public communication with the business center are fully made apparent in what has come through the opening of Edgewood avenue. That work, while done at a considerable cost, has already more than repaid the expense by taxes on the increased value of the properties on the line and in the vicinity of the new avenue. The same good results would follow from the opening of a great thoroughfare to the western part of the city now in debate. The matter is of such general importance as that it will naturally come up for discussion in the street, bridge and finance committees, whose chairmen are Councilmen Renau, Hirsch and Stoddell. For myself, I stand for the extension of that one of these streets now discussed that is shown to present the easiest route, will reach the largest number of people, affect the largest amount of undeveloped territory and that can be accomplished readily without weakening the city's ability to maintain its necessary departments in full efficiency."

The above facts and details will suffice to put the public of Atlanta in full information of the proposals which will be discussed and one of which may be adopted by the general council.

Douglas, Thomas &amp; Davison.

## Important Events.

Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Complete new spring line.

Evening and Reception Silks.

Under cost to close.

Knit Underwear for Ladies and Men

At closing prices.

Ladies' Cloaks and Suits

At figures you can't match.

89 and 91 Whitehall.  
74 and 76 S. Broad.

## GUANO! ACID PHOSPHATE!

TO THE TRADE: For many years we have sold these well-known brands, "STERLING GUANO" and "LOCKWOOD COTTON GROWER," to the merchants throughout Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, and they have given entire satisfaction; in fact, no fertilizers are more popular. We again offer these goods at reasonable prices, cash or on time. They are rich in phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash. Correspondence solicited from reputable dealers. It will be to the interest of buyers to write us before closing their contracts for fertilizers.

## CLARENCE ANGIER,

23½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## Atlanta Made Carriages

UNEQUALED FOR  
STYLE,  
COMFORT,  
DURABILITYJOHN M. SMITH  
122 Wheat Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## American Trust and Banking Co.,

Located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, on the 31st day of December, 1892.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Notes and bills discounted. . . \$1,071,149 63	Capital stock paid up. . . \$500,000 00
Overdrafts. . . 4,730 72	Surplus. . . 20,000 00
Bonds, stocks or other securities. . . 19,644 67	Undivided profits. . . 24,297 38
Furniture and fixtures. . . 2,812 45	Due banks and bankers in the state. . . 17,008 15
Due from state banks and bankers. . . 58,828 26	Due banks and bankers without the state. . . 18,221 66
Due from banks or bankers not in this state. . . 88,976 94	Due unpaid dividends. . . 15,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.: . . . \$75,040 00	Due depositors, viz.: . . .
Current. . . \$5,248 00	Subject to check. . . \$731,525 27
Gold. . . 2,955 42	Demand certificates. . . 42,201 28
Silver. . . 2,955 42	Certified checks. . . 1,000 00
Uncollected checks. . . 72,195 70	Cashier's checks. . . 46 40
	Mortgage notes sold. . . 76,600 00
\$1,446,680 21	\$1,446,680 21

Classification of Notes and Bills Discounted—Other Debts Due to Said Bank.

Not in suit. . . \$1,071,149 63 | Good. . . \$1,071,149 63

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Before me came Edward S. Pratt, cashier of American Trust and Banking Company, who, being duly sworn, says the above statement is a true condition of said bank as shown by the books of file in said bank, and he further swears that since last return made to the state bank examiner, of the condition of said bank, to the best of said cashier's knowledge and belief, that the said bank, through its officers, have not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law.

EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1893.  
CHARLES E. HYAN, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.



















# ADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE  
FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.  
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE  
PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore  
Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neu-  
ralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Dis-  
cussing the worst pains in from one  
to twenty minutes. Not one hour after read-  
ing this advertisement need any one SUFFER  
WITH PAIN.

Internally, a half to a teaspoonful in  
half a tumbler of water will in a few min-  
utes cure Croup, Spasms, Sore Stomach,  
Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Diarrhoea,  
Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Dizziness,  
Colic, Flatulence and all internal pains.  
Travelers should always carry a bottle of  
ADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A  
few drops in water will prevent sickness or  
pain from change of water, or better than  
French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.  
50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

# ADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely  
vegetable. The safest and best medicine in  
the world for the cure of all disorders of the  
LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.  
Taken according to directions they will re-  
store health and renew vitality.  
A single box of ADWAY'S PILLS, or  
mailed by ADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street,  
New York, on receipt of price.

# THAT BIG ESCAPE.

A Reward of \$100 Each Offered for the  
Men.

HORTON, THE BRIDGE BURNER, GONE  
And Landsberg, the Savannah Rapist,  
Who Was Up for Life-Superin-  
tendent Essex's Circular.

Eleven hundred dollars reward has been  
offered for the capture of the eleven men  
who escaped from the coal mines Thursday  
night.

Yesterday Chief of Detectives Wright re-  
ceived a circular announcing that the re-  
ward had been offered, and giving full de-  
scriptions of the men, who got away. The  
men are nearly all known, and the pictures  
of several of them adorn the rogues' gallery  
in Captain Wright's office.

Every one of the escapes was a bad  
criminal, and the notorious Seaborn  
Landsberg has figured in more than one  
affair of the kind. The men who escaped are:  
Seaborn Landsberg, a white man, who  
was serving a life sentence for arson. He  
was sent up from Pickens county and is a  
member of the notorious Honest Men's  
Friend and Protector League. He is about  
thirty years old, six and a half feet high,  
weighs 170 pounds, and wears a big shoe.  
He has a dark complexion and dark brown  
eyes.

James Landsberg, who was serving out  
a term of ninety-two years for rape. Land-  
sberg's case will be remembered. He  
was sent up from Savannah and the case at  
the time attracted widespread attention.  
He was a traveling salesman, was thirty-  
four years old, of very dark complexion,  
he has black hair and eyes and heavy  
beard. He is a New Yorker by birth.

George Delk, who was sent up from  
Atlanta only a few weeks ago. Delk was  
the leader of the famous Delk gang that  
was broken up by the city detectives, and  
the members of it convicted. He is but  
twenty years old, five feet and nine inches  
high, weighs 140 pounds. He was smooth  
faced, slightly freckled, and has dark com-  
plexion, black hair and brown eyes. He  
had ten years.

W. H. Horton, the famous bridge burn-  
er who destroyed the Central railroad bridge.  
He had a life sentence, was twenty-  
eight years old, had a sallow complexion,  
auburn hair, red mustache, slightly freckled  
and weighs 150 pounds. Horton had only  
been in the mines for a few months.

Harry G. Housner, who was sent up  
from Glynn county for ten years. He was  
twenty-two years old, five feet and six  
inches high, weighs 140 pounds, has auburn  
hair and slight beard.

James B. Gaines, who was sent up from  
Floyd county for twenty-five years. He is  
forty years old, five feet, ten and a half  
inches high, weighs 140 pounds, has heavy  
black mustache, high forehead, small, thin  
cheeks and a small nose.

John Moore, who was a member of the  
famous Delk gang, and who had a ten years  
sentence. Moore was Tom Delk's  
chum and was about twenty years old, had  
dark complexion, black hair, no beard,  
and has tattooed with India ink on the back  
of his left hand a dagger piercing a heart,  
and a diamond.

Mike J. Freeman and Jim Richardson,  
who had sentences of ten years each. Be-  
sides these two negroes, Richard Wade  
and John Powell, who had sentences of ten  
years each, were sent up from Brooks county  
and Powell was from Wayne county.

A SENSATION FOR THE LADIES.  
Hundreds drifting in the same direction.  
During the past week there has been a per-  
fect stream of ladies passing into No. 17  
Whitehall street, trailing themselves of the  
opportunity of buying fine correspondence  
paper at one-third the prevailing prices.

When Messrs. J. F. Stevens & Bro. ad-  
vanced their prices for the fine correspondence  
paper at five quires and twelve envelopes for \$1, those  
who knew the value of such stock made a  
rush for it and many a lady has been  
seen with several hundred quires per day.

Yesterday several dealers in paper, who  
knew a good thing when they saw it, sent  
their representatives in and bought large  
lots. Of course this means a handsome profit  
to those who will sell it as this paper re-  
tains for exactly three times as much as  
the closing out price.

A great many ladies have bought as much  
as twenty to thirty quires at a time, laying  
in a stock that will last for a year. These  
papers are of the most fashionable tints, and  
Messrs. Stevens & Bro. have several thou-  
sand quires left; all of this, however, will  
be sold during the next week. Those who  
can use paper had better avail themselves  
of this occasion while it lasts.

# HE IS OUT OF JAIL.

Judge Clarke's Decision was Rendered  
Yesterday.

AND RYAN IS A FREE MAN AGAIN

He Will Have a Trial Before the  
Jury.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE REPORT?

He Was Required to Give a Bond for  
\$100,000, Which He Did—Joy  
in the Courtroom.

Steve Ryan will be tried before a jury  
of the Electrolitration Company DOES NOT  
use the subject matter of either of these  
little patents. And it requires no particu-  
lar education upon the part of the public  
to recognize that a separate patent upon  
some particular KINK IN THE ATTACH-  
MENT OF WIRES TO A BINDING  
POST or a variation in the form of one of  
the many different kinds of ELECTRICAL  
CONNECTIONS DOES NOT COVER  
THE ELECTROPOISE, with which any  
convenient form of electrical connection  
may be used.

Buyers of such instruments as Beck and  
Bacon sell will find, however, that they are  
infringing patents owned by the Electroli-  
tration Co., which is enforcing its rights  
in the courts. Ample warning has been  
given by this controversy, and no one need  
plead ignorance. Yours truly,

JOHN M. WEBB,  
President Electrolitration Co.

Quiet at Conyers.

Conyers, Ga., January 5.—(Special).—The  
following gentlemen were elected here, they  
being the regular democratic nominees:  
Ordinary, O. Samuels; sheriff, W. H. M. An-  
derson; collector, H. E. Whitaker; receiver,  
R. L. Hudson; coroner, S. M. Still; surveyor,  
R. O. O'Kelly. The election passed off quietly.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find  
immediate relief by using Angostura Bit-  
ters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask  
your druggist.

Yesterday's Hearing.

The hearing of the motion to submit the  
case to another jury was resumed before  
Judge Marshall Clarke yesterday morning.

When the hour of adjournment was reached  
on the Saturday preceding, Colonel  
N. J. Hammond had the floor. He was in  
the midst of his argument when the court  
adjourned, and in reply to a question as  
to the length of time it would take him to  
conclude the argument he answered "about  
one hour."

Accordingly Colonel Hammond was recog-  
nized yesterday morning. It was an elo-  
quent and able speech that he made against  
the motion, but after the conclusion of the  
argument the decision was rendered in  
favor of Mr. Ryan. Judge Clarke stated  
in making the decision that he had given the  
motion that careful consideration which its  
gravity demanded.

He had carefully weighed the testimony  
and considered the arguments which had  
been delivered by the able counsel on either  
side of the controversy.

He thought in view of the recent act of  
the legislature providing for a trial by a  
jury in such cases of contempt, and con-  
sidering the fact that the jury in the dis-  
trict court was given to the matter by the  
supreme court, that Mr. Ryan was  
fairly entitled to have his case submitted.

He would have to execute a bond, how-  
ever, in the sum of \$100,000, and after  
doing this he would be allowed his liberty  
until his final hearing before a jury.

Ryan's Joy.

When the decision of Judge Clarke had  
been announced and its full import was  
realized by Mr. Ryan, there was a great  
outburst of joy upon his face. He  
smiled with a look of triumph, satis-  
faction that seemed to gather its glee from  
the days that preceded his incarceration.

He even smiled benignantly upon Col-  
onel Hammond as much as to say that he  
had pleasure in his soul to divide it among  
the attorneys of Receiver Kingsbury. His  
father who was present followed his con-  
gratulations and there followed a good  
handshaking that lasted for several  
minutes.

If Mr. Ryan overjoyed his attorneys  
were scarcely less happy. They had made  
a desperate effort in behalf of their client  
and now that his liberation had been ef-  
fected, it was a time for congratulation.

The attorneys for Mr. Ryan who have  
been associated together on intimate terms  
for nearly two years in the trial of this case  
are Judge John L. Hopkins, Mr. Albert H.  
Cox and Mr. Walter K. Brown.

Mr. Ryan when he appeared on the streets  
without the "shadow" that has hitherto  
accompanied him, was literally besieged by  
his many friends. His progress home was  
so impeded by "hail" and "shaking" that he  
was unable to prevent himself from being  
detained at the door that so long had been removed  
from him by a distance that he could not  
budge. As he entered the gate he no doubt  
felt as if many "dear" mouths he stood again  
on his "native heath."

Where it Will Go.

The manner in which Mr. Ryan will oc-  
cupy himself until the time of his  
trial still a matter of conjecture.

After his long incarceration he will no  
doubt want to breathe into his lungs a lib-  
eral supply of pure oxygen. He may con-  
sequently decide to take a trip, and enjoy  
himself in a free and easy way until the  
time arrives for him to face the jury.

It was stated yesterday by one of his  
friends that a proposition would be made to  
him to take a good hunt and spend a few  
days chasing the rabbit.

He may put on the "buckskins," and tak-  
ing a few of his friends, go out for a short  
crusade against the fields. He will no  
doubt, however, find plenty of things to  
amuse him and time will not be any more  
as dull as when the bars of the jail  
rose up before him and curtailed his liberty  
of locomotion.

Will There Be an Appeal?

Will there be an appeal from the decision  
of Judge Clarke granting Ryan a trial be-  
fore the jury? If so, and the supreme  
court overrules the decision of Judge Clarke,  
there will follow a beautiful complication.  
Mr. Ryan will be required to give bond  
and go back to jail pending the action  
of Judge Clarke in regard to the auditor's  
report.

It is likely, however, that nothing will  
interfere with the trial of the case before  
the jury, and that no appeal will be made.

What Becomes of the Report?

A pertinent question that now arises is  
what becomes of the auditor's report? Since  
the trial before the jury will give to the  
jury the whole matter fresh start, a  
hearing "de novo," the review of the  
auditor's report by Judge Clarke, is brought  
to an end. The case is just where it was  
when the charge of contempt was first  
brought and the report of the auditor and  
everything else that has since transpired is  
wiped out completely. The auditor, how-  
ever, will of course receive his compensa-  
tion.

When the trial comes up before the jury  
it will be as if the case had never been  
tried before the court.

THE ELECTROLITRATION COMPANY,

Birmingham, Ala., Manufacturers of the  
Electrolitration.

Office of President, 1405 New York ave-  
nue, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1893.

Atlantic Electrolitration Co., Atlanta, Ga.:  
Gentlemen—An inspection of one of the  
late instruments sent out by Sanche, ad-  
ditionally emphasizes the absurdity of the  
opinion on the part of some local patent  
speculators, unkindly exposed by Beck and Ba-  
cotron, the effect that the use of the Elec-  
trolitration by its OWNERS, the Electroli-  
tration Co., is an infringement of the pa-  
tent issued to Hercules Sanche, May 31st,  
1892, upon a BINDING POST for wires.

It is amazing that any one should attempt  
to impose upon the public with such non-  
sense. There can be but two explanations.  
One that the matter is deliberately false  
for the purpose of injury to the Electroli-  
tration Company. The other, that it had  
its birth in dangerous but innocent igno-  
rance.

It appears that not even Sanche, himself,

considers his binding post patent to have  
any relation to the Electrolitration, for he  
marks it on the instrument he puts forth.  
He does mark the end of the cylinder  
with the date of the patent of June 20th,  
1890, declared by the commissioner of pa-  
ents, in a letter already published, to be  
for an "electrical connection and nothing  
else," but to show that he does not consider  
the appliance covered by patent, in spite of  
all assertions by himself and agents, he  
marks the BODY of the INSTRUMENT,  
"Pat. Applied For."

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat that  
the Electrolitration Company DOES NOT  
use the subject matter of either of these  
little patents. And it requires no particu-  
lar education upon the part of the public  
to recognize that a separate patent upon  
some particular KINK IN THE ATTACH-  
MENT OF WIRES TO A BINDING  
POST or a variation in the form of one of  
the many different kinds of ELECTRICAL  
CONNECTIONS DOES NOT COVER  
THE ELECTROPOISE, with which any  
convenient form of electrical connection  
may be used.

Buyers of such instruments as Beck and  
Bacon sell will find, however, that they are  
infringing patents owned by the Electroli-  
tration Co., which is enforcing its rights  
in the courts. Ample warning has been  
given by this controversy, and no one need  
plead ignorance. Yours truly,

JOHN M. WEBB,  
President Electrolitration Co.

Quiet at Conyers.

Conyers, Ga., January 5.—(Special).—The  
following gentlemen were elected here, they  
being the regular democratic nominees:  
Ordinary, O. Samuels; sheriff, W. H. M. An-  
derson; collector, H. E. Whitaker; receiver,  
R. L. Hudson; coroner, S. M. Still; surveyor,  
R. O. O'Kelly. The election passed off quietly.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find  
immediate relief by using Angostura Bit-  
ters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask  
your druggist.

Yesterday's Hearing.

The hearing of the motion to submit the  
case to another jury was resumed before  
Judge Marshall Clarke yesterday morning.

When the hour of adjournment was reached  
on the Saturday preceding, Colonel  
N. J. Hammond had the floor. He was in  
the midst of his argument when the court  
adjourned, and in reply to a question as  
to the length of time it would take him to  
conclude the argument he answered "about  
one hour."

Accordingly Colonel Hammond was recog-  
nized yesterday morning. It was an elo-  
quent and able speech that he made against  
the motion, but after the conclusion of the  
argument the decision was rendered in  
favor of Mr. Ryan. Judge Clarke stated  
in making the decision that he had given the  
motion that careful consideration which its  
gravity demanded.

He had carefully weighed the testimony  
and considered the arguments which had  
been delivered by the able counsel on either  
side of the controversy.

He thought in view of the recent act of  
the legislature providing for a trial by a  
jury in such cases of contempt, and con-  
sidering the fact that the jury in the dis-  
trict court was given to the matter by the  
supreme court, that Mr. Ryan was  
fairly entitled to have his case submitted.

He would have to execute a bond, how-  
ever, in the sum of \$100,000, and after  
doing this he would be allowed his liberty  
until his final hearing before a jury.

Ryan's Joy.

When the decision of Judge Clarke had  
been announced and its full import was  
realized by Mr. Ryan, there was a great  
outburst of joy upon his face. He  
smiled with a look of triumph, satis-  
faction that seemed to gather its glee from  
the days that preceded his incarceration.

He even smiled benignantly upon Col-  
onel Hammond as much as to say that he  
had pleasure in his soul to divide it among  
the attorneys of Receiver Kingsbury. His  
father who was present followed his con-  
gratulations and there followed a good  
handshaking that lasted for several  
minutes.

If Mr. Ryan overjoyed his attorneys  
were scarcely less happy. They had made  
a desperate effort in behalf of their client  
and now that his liberation had been ef-  
fected, it was a time for congratulation.

The attorneys for Mr. Ryan who have  
been associated together on intimate terms  
for nearly two years in the trial of this case  
are Judge John L. Hopkins, Mr. Albert H.  
Cox and Mr. Walter K. Brown.

Mr. Ryan when he appeared on the streets  
without the "shadow" that has hitherto  
accompanied him, was literally besieged by  
his many friends. His progress home was  
so impeded by "hail" and "shaking" that he  
was unable to prevent himself from being  
detained at the door that so long had been removed  
from him by a distance that he could not  
budge. As he entered the gate he no doubt  
felt as if many "dear" mouths he stood again  
on his "native heath."

Where it Will Go.

The manner in which Mr. Ryan will oc-  
cupy himself until the time of his  
trial still a matter of conjecture.

After his long incarceration he will no  
doubt want to breathe into his lungs a lib-  
eral supply of pure oxygen. He may con-  
sequently decide to take a trip, and enjoy  
himself in a free and easy way until the  
time arrives for him to face the jury.

It was stated yesterday by one of his  
friends that a proposition would be made to  
him to take a good hunt and spend a few  
days chasing the rabbit.

He may put on the "buckskins," and tak-  
ing a few of his friends, go out for a short  
crusade against the fields. He will no  
doubt, however, find plenty of things to  
amuse him and time will not be any more  
as dull as when the bars of the jail  
rose up before him and curtailed his liberty  
of locomotion.

Will There Be an Appeal?

Will there be an appeal from the decision  
of Judge Clarke granting Ryan a trial be-  
fore the jury? If so, and the supreme  
court overrules the decision of Judge Clarke,  
there will follow a beautiful complication.  
Mr. Ryan will be required to give bond  
and go back to jail pending the action  
of Judge Clarke in regard to the auditor's  
report.

It is likely, however, that nothing will  
interfere with the trial of the case before  
the jury, and that no appeal will be made.

What Becomes of the Report?

A pertinent question that now arises is  
what becomes of the auditor's report? Since  
the trial before the jury will give to the  
jury the whole matter fresh start, a  
hearing "de novo," the review of the  
auditor's report by Judge Clarke, is brought  
to an end. The case is just where it was  
when the charge of contempt was first  
brought and the report of the auditor and  
everything else that has since transpired is  
wiped out completely. The auditor, how-  
ever, will of course receive his compensa-  
tion.

When the trial comes up before the jury  
it will be as if the case had never been  
tried before the court.

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# FINANCE AND TRADE.

ATLANTA, January 7, 1893.

ATLANTA CLEARING ASSOCIATION STATEMENT.

Clearance today \$2,100,000.

Clearance last week \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the week \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the month \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the year \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the quarter \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the half year \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the nine months \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the year \$2,100,000.

Clearance for the quarter \$2,100,000.

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